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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ... Dep.	6.37	8.00	8.25	9.15	10.09	12.02	1.15	2.37	3.00	4.37
Yuenai ... Dep.	6.45	—	—	9.24	10.18	12.09	1.21	—	—	4.44
Shatin ... Dep.	6.57	—	—	9.36	10.29	12.21	1.34	—	—	4.56
Taipei ... Dep.	7.11	—	—	9.49	10.42	12.34	1.47	—	—	5.09
Taipei Market Dep.	7.16	—	—	9.54	10.47	12.39	1.51	—	—	5.13
Fanning ... Dep.	7.27	—	—	10.03	10.56	12.48	2.01	—	—	5.23
Shangshui ... Dep.	7.38	—	—	10.14	11.07	12.59	2.12	—	—	5.34
Shamshui ... Dep.	7.43	—	—	10.19	11.12	13.04	2.17	—	—	5.39
Canton ... Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.47	—	—

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton ... Dep.	—	—	—	8.03	—	—	—	—	—	8.20
Shamshui ... Dep.	—	—	—	8.10	—	—	—	—	—	8.27
Shangshui ... Dep.	—	—	—	8.15	—	—	—	—	—	8.32
Fanning ... Dep.	—	—	—	8.20	—	—	—	—	—	8.37
Taipei ... Dep.	—	—	—	8.25	—	—	—	—	—	8.42
Taipei Market ... Dep.	—	—	—	8.30	—	—	—	—	—	8.47
Shatin ... Dep.	—	—	—	8.35	—	—	—	—	—	8.52
Yuenai ... Dep.	—	—	—	8.40	—	—	—	—	—	8.57
Kowloon ... Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Fanning ... Dep.	7.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.15
Shatin ... Dep.	7.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.20
Shatin ... Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Shatin ... Dep.	8.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.45
Fanning ... Dep.	8.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.50
Fanning ... Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Sailings from Canton—S.S. "KINSHAN"—TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 8 A.M.
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WHY APOLOGISE FOR ENSURING LAW, ORDER AND
COMMERCE IN THE EAST?

(By SIR SIDNEY LOW.)

Time was when British Imperialism was sacrosanct. To criticise it was heresy. Now we have gone to the other extreme, and some public men are apologetic in regard to our policies in China, India and Egypt. Need we adopt this attitude of contrition? In this article, Sir Sidney Low calls attention to the many benefits conferred on the Eastern races by our administration.

To judge by a good deal of current writing and talking, one might imagine that we British ought to stand in a white sheet of repentance because of our conduct towards the Eastern races.

We are supposed to have deeply wronged the "old civilisations" of the Orient, and should now atone humbly for our misdeeds!

This is a striking reversal of our attitude during the nineteenth century. Then we saw no cause for apology and no reason to be ashamed.

On the contrary. The great Empire-builders, organisers and administrators were convinced that we were bringing light to the dark places of the earth, and lifting large populations out of barbarism and stagnation.

A Worthy Task.

They saw in this the reward of their own arduous toil, and the vindication of the resolute and forcible methods they sometimes employed.

They took up the White Man's Burden, as Kipling, their literary interpreter and laureate, has explained:

The ports ye shall not enter
The roads ye shall not tread;
Go make them with your living,
Go mark them with your dead.

They thought the task worth doing. They had no doubt as to the benefits they could confer.

Men like Clive, Hastings, the Lawrences, Canning, Cromer, felt that Western civilisation, with all its faults, was needed by the East.

At times they were too truculent and assertive. But their over-confidence was more manly, more soundly justified than the self-depreciation which has become fashionable.

I read books by clever young novelists who make flying trips through India and Egypt, and tell us these down-trodden nations ought to be "free" from the control of pompous British officials, quite incapable of understanding the sublime spiritual philosophies of the East. What right have they to intrude their vulgar Western materialism on these dreaming Orientals?

Let us beseech them to forgive us our trespasses, and leave them to themselves!

Our statesmen catch the tone. In some of Sir Austen Chamberlain's otherwise admirable dispatches and Notes on Chinese affairs there is a quite superfluous apologetic manner.

The Foreign Secretary, like many other people, seems to be under the impression that we have wronged the Chinese by the creation and maintenance of the Treaty Ports.

Tell The Truth.

We ought to have a sympathetic feeling for the patriots who wish to clear us out, and should be quite prepared to facilitate the process if it can be carried out in a gentlemanly spirit.

It is time for a little more self-assertion and a little more truth-telling. We have no reason to be ashamed of what we have done in the East.

On the contrary, we can be legitimately proud of it. Errors there have been and blunders, but, on the whole, our record has been splendid.

We hear much about the Awakening East. True, the East is waking up. But who was it that roused it from sleep?

The pioneers from Europe, and mostly from Great Britain, who opened the path for Western ideas and methods, to the great benefit of the Oriental peoples.

A good deal of nonsense is talked about the fine civilisations of the East, which we are supposed to have civilized and spoiled.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries these old cultures were rapidly falling to ruin. India was

governed by military adventurers and terrorised by raiding hordes. Even in Bengal, under the Moghul Emperors, we are told, "highway robbery was rife; no man lived secure in his home; men buried their wealth in the ground for fear of being plundered; the people groaned under a tyrannous and chaotic Administration."

For this chaos we have substituted law, order, justice, security and progress. Life in the greater part of India is as safe as in Western Europe, and crime less common.

Record Of Fruitful Work.

Are we to apologise for giving India good government, an efficient police, upright judges and magistrates, roads, railways, sanitation, a first-rate public health service, schools, banks, industries and commerce?

We can take credit for an unsurpassed record of good and fruitful work, and I don't know why we should not do so.

Or turn to China. Some people have the idea that we pushed ourselves into that peaceful and flower-laden by brute force, and compelled the simple-minded inhabitants to trade with us.

Nothing of the sort. In the early nineteenth century China was on the down-grade, misruled by an incompetent dynasty of Manchus, who were almost as foreign as ourselves. The country needed an extension of foreign commerce to keep its swarming, poverty-stricken population alive.

The intelligent classes knew this and welcomed the British merchants, who contrived to establish a busy trade with the interior.

In the interests of the Chinese themselves it was necessary to find outlets on the coast secure from official rapacity and mob violence.

The Pekin authorities contemptuously flung some acres of waste and swamp at the merchants, and told them they could make their settlements there if they chose.

They did so. They turned the swamps into splendid modern cities like Shanghai and Tientsin, with noble streets, banks, offices, warehouses, hotels, theatres, police, which could vie with those of the great capitals of the West.

All this was mainly due to British enterprise, energy and capital.

External commerce could be safely carried on from the concessions, and under their shelter Chinese merchants and dealers grew wealthy and hordes of Chinese labourers found employment.

Sentimental Folly and Cant.

The immense latent resources of the huge territory are being gradually developed, and some scope has been given for the mercantile and industrial aptitude of its people.

China is becoming a modern State, and its modernisation has originated in the Treaty Ports which we created.

I might carry the story into Egypt. It is an independent country, for the first time for 2,000 years, after its prolonged decay under Mameluke and Turkish tyranny. We have welcomed its Sovereign in London, and hope, with King Fuad, that Egypt is embarking on a prosperous career as a modern and progressive State.

If it does so it will be because of the efforts of the British administrators who swept out the corruptions of the old regime and multiplied the riches of the Nile Valley by restoring the irrigation system.

It is sentimental folly or sheer cant to tell these Oriental peoples that, so far as we are concerned, they have nothing to be grateful for. We are quite justified in insisting that we have done them a great deal of good, and have thoroughly earned their gratitude, whether we received it or not.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Water Polo League: K.B.S.F.P.A. "A" v. K.O.S.B.; V.R.C. "B" v. K.B.S.F.P.A. "B."
Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.: "Cheer O": Whist Drive, 7.15 p.m.; "Better Ole": Sing-Song, 7 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Charles Chamier presents Revue "A La Carte," Star Theatre, 9.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Man on the Box."

World Theatre: "The Denver Dude."
Star Theatre: "Hands Up" (matinee only).

Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Siberia (Alderport), 2.30 p.m.

Thursday.

Meeting of Creditors of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Taxical Co., Ltd., Liquidators Office, 3, Queen's Road Central, noon.
University Bathing Picnic to Clear Water Bay. Stanley leaves Queen's Pier, 2.30 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.: "Cheer O": Informal Dance, 7 p.m.; "Better Ole": Popular Talk by Mr. J. H. Hunt on "Canada—A Land For Britishers," 7.30 p.m.

Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and after dinner dance at Lee Gardens.
3rd Night Fete at Victoria Recreation Club, 9 p.m.
Charles Chamier presents Revue "Here and There," Star Theatre, 9.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Down the Stretch."
World Theatre: "The Fourth Commandment."

Star Theatre: "The Sea Beast" (matinee only).

Principal Mails:—Inward: Australia, etc. (Alderport); Europe via Suez (Moros), 7 p.m.

Friday.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m. Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.: "Cheer O": Concert, 7 p.m.; "Better Ole": Variety Concert, 7 p.m.

Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Charles Chamier presents Revue "Here and There," Star Theatre, 9.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Down the Stretch."
World Theatre: "The Fourth Commandment."

Star Theatre: "The Sea Beast" (matinee only).

Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Siberia (Moros), 8.30 a.m.

Saturday.
Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning, Lawn Bowls League: Division I: C.S.C.C. v. Craigengower C.C.; Police R.C. v. Kowloon C.C.; Kowloon B.C. v. Tai Koo R.C. Division II: Craigengower C.C. v. East Point R.C.; Tai Koo R.C. v. Club de Recreio, Kowloon C.C. v. Royal H.K. Yacht Club; Kowloon B.C. v. C.S.C.C.

H.K. Baseball League: Filipinos v. Club de Recreio, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.

Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.: Launch Picnic: Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 2.15 p.m.; Kowloon, 2.30 p.m.

St. Peter's Y.M.C. Launch picnic. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 3.30 p.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and King Edward Hotel.

Charles Chamier presents Revue "Pot Pourri," Star Theatre, 9.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Down the Stretch."
World Theatre: "The Fourth Commandment."

Star Theatre: "The Sea Beast" (matinee only).

Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles, etc. (Alderport), 10.30 a.m.

Sunday.
10th Sunday after Trinity.
Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning, Inter-Departmental Bowls: Harbour Dept. v. Police, 3.30 p.m. H.K. Baseball League: Japanese v. H.K.B.O., Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.

Open-Air Concert by Band of the Northampton Regiment, Kowloon Dock, Basking Beach, 5 p.m.

Band of Queen's Royal Regiment plays at St. John's Cathedral Evensong Service.

Social Gathering—St. John's Cathedral Hall, after Evensong.

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SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN INDIA.

THE BLIGHT OF SUPERSTITION AND CHILD MARRIAGE.

WHAT THE BRITISH RULE CONTENTS WITH.

AMERICAN WOMAN'S INDICTMENT OF HINDUISM.

"Mother India," by the American authoress, Miss Katharine Mayo, which has just been published by Jonathan Cape (10s. 6d. net), is likely to make the same painful impression in England that it has already done in the United States. Miss Mayo went to India to find out for herself "what a volunteer, unaided, uncommitted, and unattached, could observe of common things in daily human life," by strictly confining her inquiry to "such workaday ground as public health and its contributing factors." Her intention was to leave religion and politics out of her purview. Religion, however, and the customs to which religion gives its sanction are the very last things that can be left out of account in India, especially in connection with public health. Consequently Miss Mayo's book, whether she desires it or not, by its frank exposure of the terrible facts of Indian public health and its causes, conveys by implication the most scathing commentary on the Hindu religion as it affects both life and conduct.

Modern Indian Progressives and Swarajists are always asking bitterly why, after long years of British rule, Indians are still marked among the peoples of the world for their ignorance, their poverty, and their monstrous death rate, and they invariably ascribe the cause to the blighting influences of Hinduism. Miss Mayo, on the other hand, reports upon them that their helplessness and their lack of initiative and originality are due entirely to themselves, and are the direct and natural outcome of native customs, which they alone can change, but all reform of which they resist with the most dogged obstinacy. In her view it is neither in the stars nor in the British rule, but in themselves, that they are underlings.

A New Spirit Needed.
"No agency," she says, "but a new spirit within his own breast can set the Indian free, and his arraignment of outside elements, past, present, or to come, serves only to deceive his own mind and to put off the day of his deliverance."

Take a girl child twelve years old, a pitiful physical specimen in bone and blood, illiterate, ignorant, without any sort of training in habits of health. Force motherhood upon her at the earliest possible moment. Rear her weeping son in intensive vicious practices that drain his small vitality day by day. Give him no outlet in sports. Give him habits that make him by the time he is thirty, a decrepit and querulous old wreck—and will you ask what has sapped the energy of his manhood?

Take a huge population, mainly rural, illiterate, and loving its illiteracy. Try to give it primary education without employing any of its women as teachers—because if you do so employ them you invite the ruin of each woman that you so expose. Will you ask why that people's education proceeds slowly?

Debased Sex Life.
That is Miss Mayo's case, stated in a few sentences, especially as concerns the vast Hindu population. She holds that the whole pyramid of the Indian's woes, material and spiritual, "rests upon a rock-bottom physical basis. This base is simply the manner of getting into the world and his sex-life thereafter." There is, of course, nothing original in this theory. The British Government in India have been up against these well-known facts for many generations. They have striven without ceasing to modify them and introduce change, but they have to move with the greatest circumspection because they are doggedly opposed at every step by the fanatical cry of religion in danger.

Child Marriages and Diseases.
The accounts given in these pages of the physical consequences of child-marriages—where the wife may be anything from seven to twelve years of age and the husband a man of thirty or forty—are frankly horrible. They are given on the unimpeachable authority of British women-doctors. "My patients," writes one of these medical women, "are largely the wives of university students. Practically everyone is fanatically in-"

When I first came out to India I tried going to the parents of each case to tell them of their daughter's state, in the hope that they would act in her behalf. But when I found that they had known the husband's diseased condition before giving their daughter in marriage, and could still see neither shame nor harm therein, I gave up the attempt." An experienced surgeon in the Madras Presidency says that "in the thousands of gynecological cases I have treated and am still treating I have never found one woman who had not some form of venereal disease."

Mr. Gandhi Falls—As Reformer.
There are, one gladly admits, many Indians—Mr. Gandhi is one of them—who denounce the evils of child-marriage and child-widowhood as whollyheartedly as any Westerner, but they preach to deaf ears. Not even Mr. Gandhi, when at the height of his influence, could make any sensible impression in this direction upon those who accepted his political utterances as those of an inspired prophet. These customs, which are so inhuman to women and so deplorable in practice, whatever may be said for the theory, are strongly entrenched in a religion whose authoritative exponents excuse and palliate their vices. The British authorities cannot take effective action, because it is the cardinal principle of British rule in India not to interfere with the practices of the native religions, since that is the first elementary rule of wisdom for the prevention of riot and bloodshed. It is a terrible dilemma from which only Indians themselves can provide the way of escape.

Horror of Confinement.
As it is practised in ordinary life the Hindu religion runs counter to public health in nearly every particular. According to the Hindu code, a woman in childbirth and in convalescence therefrom is ceremonially unclean and defiles all whom she touches. Therefore the midwives, the daisies, are drawn from the unclean and the uncleanable, and usually from the dirtiest and filthiest crones among these.

If the dhai, when the call reaches her, chances to be wearing decent clothes she will stop, whatever the haste, to change into the rags she keeps for the purpose, infected and re-infected from the succession of diseased cases that have come into her practice. And so, at her dirtiest, and the bearer of multiple contagions, she shuts herself in with her victim. If there be an air-bell in the room, she stops it up with straw and refuse; fresh air is bad in confinements—it gives fever. If there be rugs sufficient to make curtains, she cobbles them together, strings them across a corner, and puts the patient within, against the wall. Then she lights the glim—a bit of cord in a bit of oil, or a little kerosene lamp without a chimney, smoking villainously. Next she makes a small charcoal fire in a pan beneath the bed, or close by the patient's side, whence it gives its poisonous breath to the stricken stench.

In The Citadel Of Orthodox Hinduism.

Miss Mayo's description of how a confinement is expedited in cases of difficulty cannot be read without a shudder. Let it suffice to say that in Benares, the citadel of orthodox Hinduism, the lowest grade of the "Untouchables" consists of the "cord-cutters." It is surprising that 40 per cent. of the deaths of infants occur in the first week after birth, and 10 per cent. in the first month. Indian child-birth is one perpetual slaughter, and yet, such is the "unlimited propagation" of human life in India that the soil of India has to support the presence of 54,000,000 more human beings than it did fifty years ago.

There are lurid chapters in this book—lurid because the facts are plainly stated, and not because of any artificially coloured description—on the 80,000,000 "Untouchables," of whom the Brahmin pundits say that "Untouchability is a necessity for the man's growth and that it should be enough that Untouchables are not deemed the privileges of the other world"; on the results upon public health of drinking the holy water of Ganges—liquid sewage—in which millions of pilgrims have bathed their diseased bodies; and on the sacred cow. It might be supposed from the Hindu spirituality which forbids the Hindu to kill a cow that cattle have a better time in India than anywhere in the world. The truth is exactly the opposite. Nowhere is such monstrous cruelty practised. The Hindu dairyman in the town does not kill the calf, he allows it half a cup per day of its mother's milk and lets it slowly starve to death.

PUKOW DEVELOPMENT PLANNED.

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WILL IT ALL BE ABANDONED?

NANKING, August 8th.
With the creation of the Special Municipality of Nanking by the Nationalist Government and the inclusion of the port of Pukow within the limits of the Special Municipality, plans for the development of the southern terminus of the Tientsin-Pukow Line have been under way. A loan of \$50,000,000 is being considered for the purpose, and ten proposals, suggesting how the port development can best be effected, are being submitted by the Special Municipality.

Proposals.
1.—To regulate the system of taxation in the port of Pukow and to enforce vehicles licence, boat licence and theatre licence in the port-area.
2.—To draw up a new plan of the streets in the port and to open five main streets connecting Pukow with Puchen to facilitate traffic.
3.—To make a strict survey of the land of the port.
4.—To promote the organization of "Construction Companies" in Pukow so as to facilitate the opening up of commercial districts and the construction of public markets.
5.—To construct the new main streets simultaneously with the opening up of commercial districts so as to avoid delay in the plan of development.
6.—To clarify the division of private and public property within the limits of the port so that no controversy shall arise regarding the ownership of land of the port.
7.—To promote social welfare and improve the mode of living of the people in Pukow. All traditional and obsolete customs are to be abolished and the people are to be taught to adapt themselves to a more sensible way of living.
8.—To improve and regulate the police system which shall be placed under the immediate control and supervision of the port authorities.
9.—To establish a training school for candidates for the police force so as to ensure efficiency of the police service which usually contributes of the place.
10.—To improve public education. Twenty public elementary schools are to be established the maintenance fund for which shall be appropriated from the Educational Bureau of the Special Municipality of Nanking.—*Kuo Min.*

CLEANING UP IN SHENSI.

UNIONS' ACTIVITIES CURBED.

According to a message from Sianfu, capital of Shensi, quoted in the vernacular press, General Shih Chin Ting, acting Chairman of the provincial government committee, on orders of Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang has instructed the various magistrates to effect a party-cleaning throughout the province.

Unions Checked.

The message says that all the city and district Kuomintang committees have been reorganised while the farmers' and peasants' unions, women's unions, labour unions, students' and other public organisations have been checked from further activities. It is pointed out that ever since the victory of the national revolutionary armies, members of the communist party have been active but what they have done is contrary to the people's three principles and administrative policy of the Kuomintang.

Affects Revolution.

If this state of affairs is not checked once for all, the future of the national revolution will be affected. The magistrates are then advised to act upon the following orders: (1) No communist party is to be permitted to exist. (2) Leaders of the communists should be deprived of their official duties in the Kuomintang and their membership, while in time of necessity, they should be put under close surveillance. (3) During the time, the national revolution is going ahead in this country, no one is allowed to show any activities in the name of the communist party, nor are the Kuomintang members permitted to work for the communists. Offenders will be regarded as anti-revolutionary and be severely dealt with.

AMERICAN VICTIM OF BANDITTY.

CARAVAN OF STANDARD OIL COMPANY HELD UP.

SAVED BY BAD CHINESE MARKSMANSHIP.

Although robbed by bandits, Walter Palmer, official of the Standard Oil Company who reached Peking on August 4th and left for Mukden the same day, is congratulating himself that he was mistaken for a missionary. For, having lost all his possessions at the hands of the hunchutses north of Jehol, even down past his underwear, he was given back his clothing when the plea was presented by his Chinese driver on the caravan that he was an evangelist.

Mr. Palmer arrived in the capital with his essentials, plus a few dollars that had been left in one of his trouser pockets because the bandits didn't know the combination or overlooked that particular receptacle. He was met by Mrs. Palmer and after a brief visit to the Standard Oil Company's office here proceeded to his home at Mukden.

He told a story of peril in the northland in which only the notoriously poor marksmanship of the robbers averted loss of life. While touring the country about 450 li from Jehol, at village named Chiah Feng, the inhabitants hailed the caravan of eight parks and congratulated them on having missed the attentions of a band of marauders. Shortly after the arrival of the party at the village, however, the bandits, who evidently had witnessed their movements, returned to the scene.

Attacked Like Red Indians.
Dashing up to the caravan and circling the small band in the manner of American Indians at work on a covered wagon transport, they fired off volleys regardless of the fact that the crew had their hands aloft. Then they made prisoners of the lot, and most completely looted the outfit.

Leading the party out into the open lands past the village, they leisurely depleted them of everything they even to their personal coverings, Mr. Palmer being treated like the rest. Before they made off, however, Chinese explained that the foreigners was a missionary, and presumably feeling that it was unseemly to leave a preacher in this plight the gang returned the fundamentals of his clothing. After forcing the victims to hide their belongings, the bandits dashed away and later villagers came out and gave some small comforts to their way back to the railway.—*N. C. Standard.*

SIX NEW RAILWAY LINES.

IN MANCHURIA AND MONGOLIA.

The fundamental policy of the present Ministry to Manchuria and Mongolia is based on the "Open Door" and "Equal Opportunity" and Japan expects their joint industrial and economic developments by people of all nationalities. Under all circumstances, however, Japan's preferential position from the dual geographical and historic standpoint must be recognised. Any country ignoring this preferential position above alluded to should be stoutly opposed.

Premier Tanaka, in refashioning out Japan's policy to Manchuria and Mongolia, has established this principle with a firm resolution to lay down a permanent foundation for developing Manchuria and Mongolia.

The railway construction plan in these regions, too, has thus been drawn up in accordance with the above policy. The following six railway lines have been decided to be built at the hands of the S. M. R. Co. at the recent Oriental Conference:—

(1) Kirin-Kwaiwei Line.
(2) Tsaoan-Tsaihar Line: In fact, an extension of the existing Tsaoan-Angangchi line to Tsaihar, which is still pending owing to the Soviets' obduracy. What hindrance there is in the way should be overcome by all means to effect the extension.
(3) Tsaoan-Solun Line.
(4) Talai-Shihowangtze Line via Fuyin.
(5) Hainchin (Colliery)-Linsai Line.
(6) Harbin-Heiho Line: The line is also pending between Japan and Russia, but to be built on the standard gauge.

KU KLUX KLAN TERRORISM.

WOMAN WHIPPED.

CHAIN-GANG SENTENCE FOR LEADER.

New York.
A severe blow has been dealt to the practice of the Ku Klux Klan in the Southern States of meeting out-justice with the horseplay by the conviction of W. C. Ancree, of leading a masked band who whipped Mrs. Ansley Bowers.

The self-appointed administrators of Klan justice hitherto have found juries unwilling to convict them. Ancree, although principal of the High School, superintendent of the Sunday-school, and moderator of 20 Baptist churches in his district, was found guilty of assault, sentenced to a year in a chain-gang and fined \$20.

According to the evidence, Ancree held Mrs. Bowers's head between his knees while her bare back was lashed by masked floggers. When Lloyd Bowers, aged 15, sought to protect his mother, Ancree ordered the lad to be lashed.

Reign Of Terror.
Mrs. Bowers was so terribly beaten that she had to go to hospital, thus forcing the authorities to take cognizance of the attack. This brought to light four other cases, in which it was alleged the Klansmen, led by Ancree, had taken the law into their own hands in the same "Klansman" manner.

The Southern Press has gradually become aroused, and has predicted that Ancree's unprecedented sentence of labour beside negroes in a chain-gang will go far towards ending the reign of terror the Klan has imposed in Georgia and Alabama.

UNIFORMED HOOLIGANS IN HANKOW.

JARDINE'S GODOWN AS BARRACKS.

The only happy persons in Hankow to-day are those situated similarly to the Kentucky mountaineer—whose assets were of such nature that when things in his neighbourhood became either too monotonous or too turbulent for comfort, he was able to move his entire physical property by simply spilling a bucket of water on the fire, whistling to the dog, and hiking on foot to a new neighbourhood, says the *Hankow Herald*.

Take Jardine, Matheson and Company, for instance. They have a large godown and yard for handling export cargo, situated on the Tachimen, alongside of the railway. These premises are now occupied by 2,000 troops of the 5th Brigade of the 36th Army, in command of Brigade Commander Liu Han, under General Liu Hsin.

The troops, looking for headquarters, moved in at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon (August 3rd). The Brigade Commander had already written out a letter to Jardine, Matheson and Co., asking permission to occupy the godown and yards, but fearing that permission might not be given, he did not send the letter—thus, he explained to a representative of Jardine's when the latter called on him on Thursday. He simply moved in instead. The 5th Brigade, he stated, was only here for a few days, and at the end of this week would move on its way to Kiuksiang, having come here from Hunan.

On behalf of Jardine, Matheson and Co., the British Consul-General, Mr. Harold Porter, wrote to Mr. Eugene Chen, Minister for Foreign Affairs, protesting against the use of Jardine's premises by troops. The soldiers, therefore, evacuated the godown buildings and are now quartered in the yards, under the sheds, in all the outhouses, and everywhere over the premises except in the actual warehouse building.

When they arrived, the troops broke the locks of the doors, entered the buildings, and made themselves at home. When a representative from Jardine's arrived to inquire the reason they had occupied the premises of a British firm, he was asked for the keys to a few doors which had not yet been broken open. He refused to hand over the keys, and was informed that the rest would be broken into. On his first visit, on Wednesday afternoon, the troops talked over the prospect of beating up the missionaries—foreigners, but wiser counsel prevailed, and he was not molested.

QUEEN'S THEATRE

TO-DAY ONLY at 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

Third Revival Night Picture

SYD CHAPLIN

IN

THE MAN ON THE BOX

Even better than "Charley's Aunt"

WORLD

HOOT GIBSON

IN

THE DENVER DUDE

Orchestra at 5.15 & 9.20
Chinese Interpreter at 2.30 and 7.15

STAR

RAYMOND GRIFFITH

IN

HANDS UP

A Comedy of the Civil War Period.

Continuous from 2.30 to 8.30 only.

STAR TO-NIGHT AT 9.30

OUR CABARET

IN "A LA CARTE"

ANCHOR BRAND PURE MANILA ROPE.

"THE CORDAGE YOU CAN TRUST"

MARINE ROPE ESTABLISHED 1854 ROPES OF ALL SIZES FOR ALL PURPOSES

TRANSMISSION OF POWER ROPE CABLE LAID HAWSERS WELL DRILLING CABLES

YINCHAUSTI ROPE FACTORY MANILA

MADE FROM PURE MANILA HEMP MANUFACTURED BY THE MOST MODERN MACHINERY

STOCKS ON HAND OF ALL SIZES ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

FACTORIES—MANILA P.I. KING'S BUILDING. HONG KONG OFFICE: TELEPHONE CENTRAL 5163. [A 23.]



RIGAUD PARIS "MARY GARDEN"

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and all Drugs and Chemist Stores.

AGENTS:

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No. 54, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON. TEL. K. 155.

TORTURE TERROR IN BURMA.

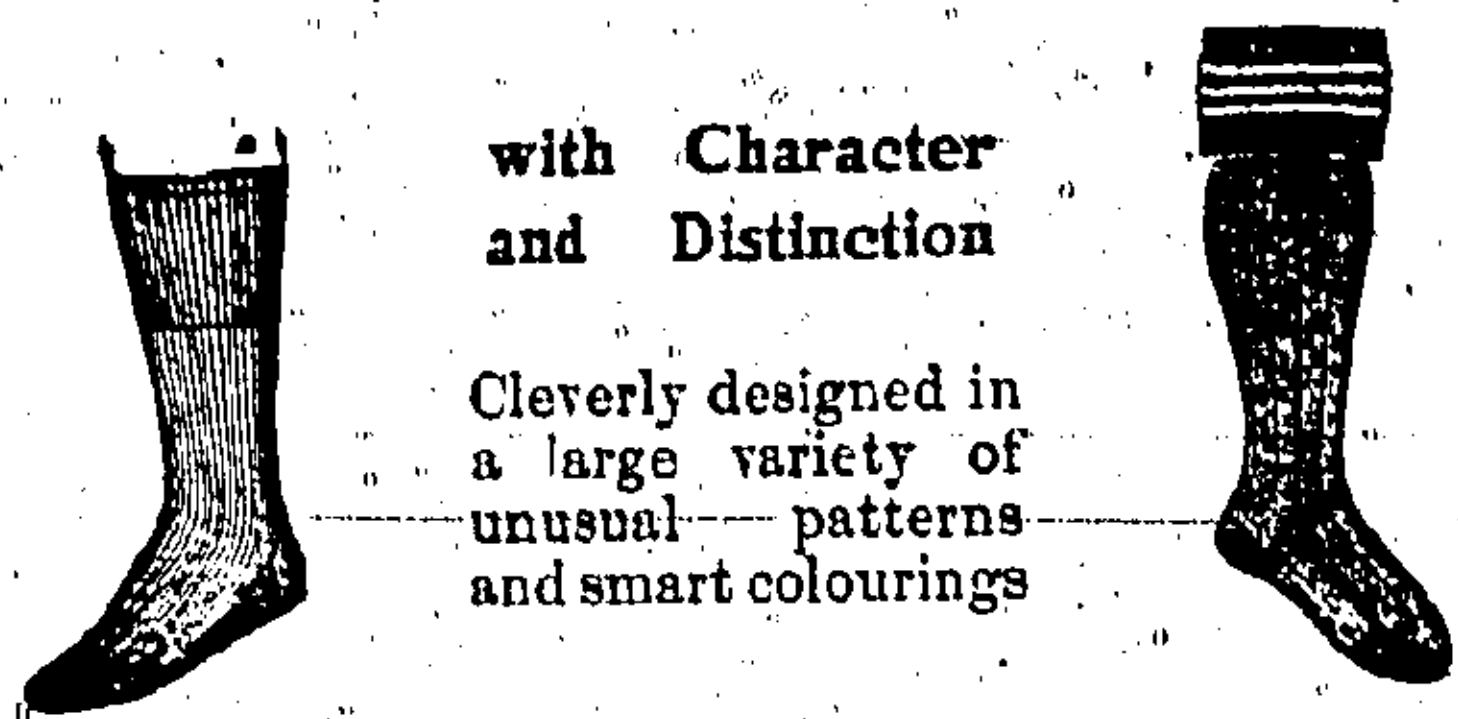
800 MURDERS IN A YEAR.

More than 800 persons were murdered in Burma in 1926, and robbery with violence has increased by nearly 24 per cent., says an administrative report just published.

der his day's catch. A number of victims were tortured and burned. When a revolt occurred in the Pyawon gaul the prisoners seized the arms of the police and killed or wounded all of them. Failure of ammunition finally compelled the surrender of the convicts to the military who beheaded them.

The redemption of more than 2,400 slaves in the Hukawng valley by the Government of Burma cost nearly £17,500, but only 15 per cent. of the liberated slaves took advantage of their freedom. The remainder did not relish the idea of having to support themselves.

Hose and Half Hose



with Character
and Distinction

Cleverly designed in
a large variety of
unusual patterns
and smart colourings

Silk, and Silk Wool & Silk and Cotton
mixture of various weights in all sizes.
Prices ranging from \$2.00 per pair for
Socks and from \$3.00 per pair for Hose.

WE ALLOW 10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS & Co. Ltd.
ALEXANDRA BUILDING. DES VOEUX ROAD

LADIES' HATS

from Bangkok and Manila
and a wide selection of Oriental articles
both Useful and Beautiful
are always on view
Your early inspection is cordially invited.

SWATOW LACE CO., LTD.

21, Queen's Road (Next H. K. H. Garage).

After a warm and tiring day—there is
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OUR TOILET EAU DE COLOGNE.

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22, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

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GREAT SUMMER SALE
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BLUE TICKET BARGAINS

COLOURED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS

Pure Linen, Hemstitched Borders, Colours: Sage Blue and Gold
54 inches Square. Usual Price \$12.50

BLUE
TICKET PRICE \$7.50 Each.

Napkins to Match 14 inches Square
Usual Price \$9.50

BLUE
TICKET PRICE \$5.00 Dozen.

24 dozen

PURE LINEN HUCKABACK DAMASK TOWELS

Coloured Hemstitched Ends. Size 18 by 34 inches
Usual Price \$1.50

BLUE
TICKET PRICE \$1.00 Each.

60 only

SUMMER COTTON BLANKETS

Just the right weight for present use. White and Coloured Size 60 by 78 inches
Usual Price \$3.95 to \$5.95

BLUE
TICKET PRICE \$2.75 Each.

FIRST FLOOR SHOWROOMS

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

SOVIET RUSSIA FROM WITHIN.

LIVING IN DREAD OF SECRET SPIES.

500 VICTIMS OF THE G.P.U. EXECUTIONERS.

A revelation of Russia under the new Red Terror is provided by Mr. H. J. Greenwall, the *Daily Express* special correspondent.

His despatch below, the first uncensored news of the latest phase in Russia, shows a picture of a land where every one lives in dread of the secret agents of the G.P.U., the organisation that replaced the ill-omened Cheka.

About 500 people were executed during the wave of G.P.U. vengeance that followed the Arcos raid in London. Between 2,000 and 3,000 others were arrested. In many cases nothing of their fate is known.

WHERE SPEECH IS DANGEROUS.

[By H. J. GREENWALL.]

There are some things which cannot be told in Moscow. There are things one can tell about Moscow when one is outside the confines of Russia, but one must be careful in the telling, otherwise the G.P.U. (State "Political" Department), which has replaced the Cheka, will be fetched from their homes and taken—no one knows where. The Cheka when first founded was much like the "Committee of Public Safety" of the French Revolution. Then in the course of evolution it became a sort of Surete Generale, but in times of terror the G.P.U. switches back and becomes the Committee of Public Safety, which means "safety first"—for the Soviet Government.

Foreign Section Chief.

The G.P.U. is housed in a building close to the Foreign Office. It belonged formerly to an insurance company, and its clock tower and red flag floating above it, is much like that of a French hotel de ville, say the Town Hall of Versailles. I do not know who is the real head of the G.P.U. but I do know that the head of the foreign section is one Yagoda. The functions of the G.P.U. are many and varied. It has a force of about 100,000 men, not conscripts, but volunteers who join up for a period of three, five, or seven years. The men have privileges over and above those of the members of the Russian Army. The G.P.U. troops form the frontier, and railway guard, and their headquarters are at Leningrad, Moscow, and Odesa.

In the event of an unpopular war they would be held at home to prevent disturbances among the peasants, but in a popular war—say a war against Poland and Britain—they would be used as shock troops.

Whereas the G.P.U. soldiers can be seen and heard, the civilian members wear no badges, and a man never knows when he may be talking to one. The conductor of a tramcar, your floor waiter, the barber, most certainly one of the hotel hall porters, any or all of these people may be employees of the dreaded Cheka, or G.P.U.

Woman's Fear.

"When I hear a car stop outside our house at night I am in a state of terror until it moves on," said a young woman—the bearer of a famous name—to me the other day.

PONTIANAK COLD.

CONSIDERATION OF MR. F. C. PECK'S REPORT.

A report by Mr. F. C. Peck as inspector of the company was submitted to the shareholders at the adjourned annual general meeting of Pontianak Gold Dredging Corporation, Ltd., held at Raffles Hotel, Singapore. Dr. H. A. Van Dort presided.

The Chairman stated that the report contained serious findings, and while Mr. Peck was protected in his position as inspector, anyone disclosing the contents of the report did so at his own risk.

Mr. W. C. P. Bell proposed that the directors refer Mr. Peck's report and the evidence taken by him to the company's solicitors for advice as to what action, if any, could be taken by the company against Mr. Wilson.

The proposal was carried.

Mr. Wilson's Position.

A further proposal by Mr. Peck to forward a copy of the report to various Government departments was lost, an amendment by Mr. Arthur Barker to the following effect being carried instead:—

"That no further action on Mr. Peck's report be taken, nor any publicity be given to any of the charges made in it, until legal advice has been received."

Mr. Peck called on Mr. Wilson to reply to the charges he had made.

In answer Mr. Wilson said: "Accusations of so serious a character having been made against me in this report, it will be readily understood that being entirely guileless and having a clear conscience, I am only too eager to refute them at the earliest possible moment."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

In the French Revolution people marked down by the Committee of Public Safety were taken to the guillotine in a lumber. In Russia the G.P.U. fetches them in a motorcar and has them shot in a cellar. That is all the difference.

When I came to Russia I made up my mind I would write of nothing I did not know to be absolutely true. I have faithfully carried out the promise I made to myself. There is a censorship in Moscow, and the censor is a charming and courteous gentleman who sits in a room on the fifth floor of the Foreign Office every day from eleven to four, except Sundays. He speaks English, French, and German.

He takes one's dispatch and he reads it through. Then he begins to talk. I must say he is very fair. In the dispatches I submitted to him I never had one word censored. I soon learned what one might or might not say when submitting a dispatch for censorship.

This dispatch has not been submitted. But this much I must say: The Russian censor is much fairer than either the Rumanian or Spanish. In these countries dispatches have to be given into the post office. They are censored unseen by the writers—and the Rumanian and Spanish post offices retain the money even for words censored.

Two Thousand Arrests.

There has been much exaggeration about the arrests and shootings in Russia during the recent terror, but even the true figures are appalling. About five hundred people were put to death, and between two and three thousand arrested. I know of two cases in which the people arrested by the G.P.U. were never heard of again. My friends know of other cases.

Many of the executions were of people foolishly compromised by the White Russians living abroad. These people, by their clumsy speeches and writings, have caused the arrest and death of hundreds and hundreds of their relations and friends. Russia has spy mania, and is constantly accusing Great Britain of employing Russians, Poles, and Finns to spy in Russia. The G.P.U. acts swiftly, and death is carried out without any sort of trial.

Writing letters abroad and receiving letters from abroad is extremely dangerous just at present, and the writer or receiver is constantly watched by the G.P.U.

"A LA CARTE" AT OUR CABARET.

ANOTHER CAPITAL PERFORMANCE.

SPECIALITY DANCE A SUCCESS.

Mr. Charles Chamier's "Our Cabaret" gave another capital performance at the Star Theatre last night when they presented "A La Carte" to a house that was crowded despite the unfavourable weather condition.

"A La Carte" is something out of the ordinary run of revues, and all the talented artists were given ample scope to show their merits. The speciality dance by Rita and Delia Vivienne was quite refreshing and made a hit right away.

Charles Mason, Kenneth Rayner, Fred Collier, Charles Chamier and others who each contributed from the "Memories of the Old Time musical comedies" were loudly applauded and encored.

This excellent performance will be repeated to-night. This will be followed by "Here and There" on Thursday and Friday. On Saturday "Pot Pourri" will be staged.

"During the conduct of the investigation which has resulted in this report I considered it necessary to obtain legal advice. Acting now on that advice, I refrain from making any statement at this meeting. I leave it to my legal adviser how I can best take steps to clear myself."

The meeting then concluded. The ordinary business of the annual general meeting was further adjourned.—*Straits Times*.

HONG KONG POLICE RESERVE.

[ORDERS BY THE HON. MR. E. D. C. WOLFE, CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.]

Parades.

The Chinese Company (excepting "efficients" in Part I.) will parade in multi at the Central Police Station for squad drill and rifle exercises under Sergt. R. J. Hunt at 5.30 p.m., sharp on the following dates:—Thursday, August 18th, and Tuesday, August 23rd.

The Indian Company will parade at Central Police Station for squad drill under Sergt. R. J. Hunt at 5.30 p.m., sharp on the following dates:—Friday, August 19th, and Monday, August 22nd.

All ranks of the Police Reserve will note for future reference that any parade or drill is to be considered as cancelled at the event of steady rain falling half an hour before the time for which the parade or drill is ordered.

Armet.

Every member of the Police Reserve shall always carry his armet in his pocket, and if called upon to render assistance in case of emergency shall (unless in uniform) wear it on the left arm, above the elbow.

Hand-book—"The Pocket Policeman."

A copy of this useful little hand-book is being issued to every member of the Police Reserve, who shall always carry it with him for reference.

(Sgd.) G. B. HARTWOD, D.S.P. (R), Adjutant.

Hong Kong, August 16th, 1927.

"PRESIDENT" LINERS.

IN AND OUT.

The *President Taft* which arrived here on Monday, under the command of Capt. C. M. Cochrane, took twenty-one days from San Francisco. She brought 112 cabin and 417 steerage passengers and 5,000 tons of freight. Of the passengers, 48 cabin and 228 steerage disembarked here. The liner also brought 300 bags of mail and 2,900 tons of merchandise for this port.

Amongst the passengers were:—Miss Ruth Jones en route to Manila. Miss Jones is a personal friend of Mr. L. M. Carmack, chief clerk, Bureau of Insular Affairs, Washington, D.S.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Garney, accompanied by their son Robert, of Wichita, Kansas, en route to Manila. Mr. Garney is representative of the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis R. Springer, of El Paso, Texas, en route to Manila. Mr. Springer is connected with the Benguet Mining Co. of Manila.

Mr. Walter J. Diehl, representative of the Associated Oil Company of San Francisco, en route to Manila.

Mr. E. W. Hoskings, of Los Angeles, en route to Manila where he will be representative for the Associated Press.

Mr. Louis Weinheimer, of Calamba Sugar Plantation, returning to Manila.

Mrs. D. G. McVean and daughter returning home to Manila.

Lieut. Manuel Liwanag, connected with the Constabulary of the Philippine Islands, en route to Manila.

Mrs. Helen Greedy, Miss G. Greedy and Master F. Greedy, of Berkeley, Cal., en route to Manila. Mrs. Greedy is wife of Commander Greedy, Medical Corps, U.S.N.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Flood returning to Manila. Mr. Flood is connected with the West Coast Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Tom Wright, and family returning to Manila where Mr. Wright is connected with the Associated Oil Company.

Mr. Carl Hess and son, returning to Manila.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Dwight Pierce, of Lincoln, Nev., en route to Manila. Dr. Pierce is connected with Victoria Milling Company.

Mr. J. H. McCarthy en route to Manila as representative of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company.

Mrs. C. Nickelsen and family returning to her home in Manila.

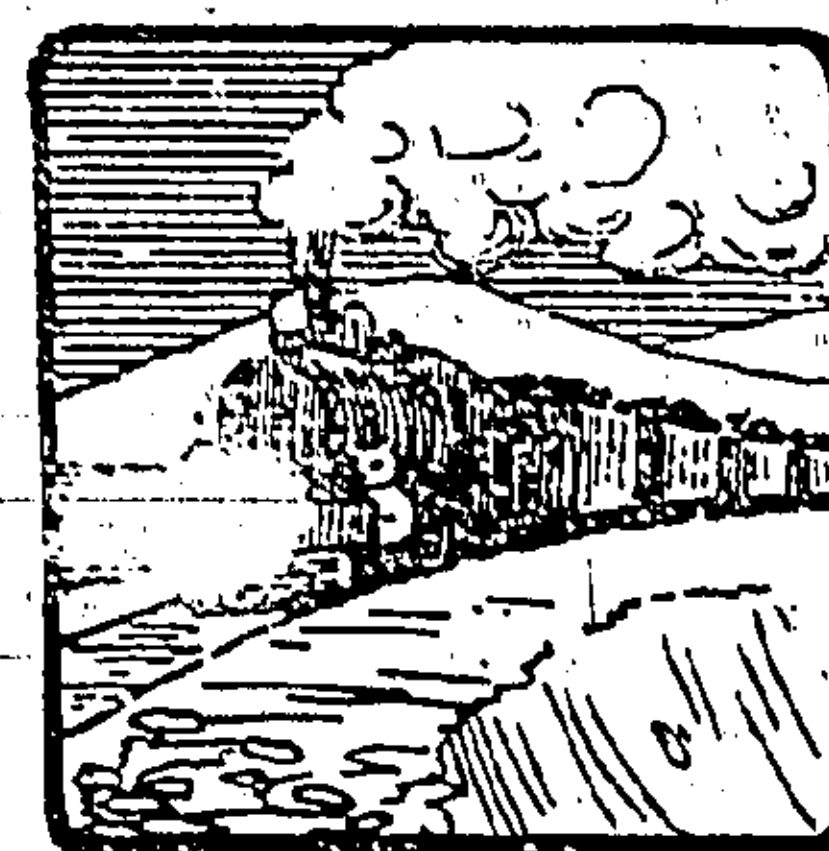
Mr. and Mrs. Whitner. Harb. prominent auto dealer of Little Rock Ark.

Mr. and Mrs. R. McLeay of the National City Bank of New York are passengers from Shanghai to Hong Kong.

(Continued on next column.)

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL PURPOSES



HOME,
FACTORY
AND
BUNKERS

POWER
HOUSE,
TUGS &
LOCOS

TEE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
Head Office: TIENTSIN.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hong Kong.

ROLANDE SARRAULT.

Notification.

The business hitherto carried on under the above name will from this date be continued under entirely new management, and at the same address, under the name of

PAMELA.

22, Queen's Road Central.

August 17th, 1927.

[A.P.B.]

Whisky,

Like Caesar's Wife,

Must be above suspicion.

MARCHANT'S WHISKY

IS.

That is why it is supplied to the Ward-rooms & Messes of the Navy, Army and Air Force throughout the world.

Ask for

Marchant's Whisky by name, and—

Buy a Bottle for the House.

Stocked by the leading Stores, or it can be obtained from the Sole Agents:

T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

6, Queen's Road Central.

Tel. 3517.

[A.P.B.]

Those who left by the *President Jackson* were:—

Mr. Pang Shiu Ki, in charge of a party of 30 Chinese going to Shanghai in connection with the Far Eastern Olympiad.

Mr. B. Steel and daughter, local residents, making a short trip to Shanghai.

Mr. Ng Sze Kwong, well-known local tennis player, going to Shanghai in connection with the Far Eastern Olympiad.

Mr. E. C. Bogle, Oriental Auditor of the Dollar Line, returning

to Shanghai, after a business trip to Hong Kong and Manila.

Mr. Yeung Wa Yat going through to the United States. Mr. Yeung is connected with the Ling-nam University, Canton.

The *President Jackson* will leave Shanghai with about 200 T'ing Wah students, travelling first class to the United States. As a result of this heavy movement, through bookings from Hong Kong and other ports have had to be curtailed.

ANXIETY IN CANTON.

EFFECT OF CHIANG'S EXIT.

CHERKANG MEN LEAVING.

LABOUR UNIONS AGAINST LUXURY TAXES.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

There is still considerable fear in Canton that a number of extremists, driven from the City last April, will return and that the Hui-kow faction will endeavour again to secure a dominant place in local politics with the consequent renewal of the "family system" in politics. Following the exit of Chiang Kai Shek from Nanking, many Chiekiang provincials in Canton have left. Pending a re-adjustment of affairs at Nanking and Hankow, Canton will be under strict military vigilance and the pro-Nanking faction, who still control affairs, have received instructions to be always on the alert.

Both the "anti-Red" and the "anti-Chiang Kai Shek" factions in Canton may combine, according to current opinion, and then if the pro-Hankow and pro-Nanking military politicians fix up their differences it is thought that a renewal of conflict may be avoided. Up to yesterday everything appeared quite normal in Canton.

Canton Authorities announce that any report that General Chang Fat Kuei, second in command of the 4th Kuomintang Corps now stationing at Hankow, is marching his men on Canton is untrue. It has also been proclaimed that the authorities in Yunnan are "anti-Red" and anti-militaristic, and that they will release 30,000 men from the Yunnan Army for the northern expedition against the militarists of the North.

The luxury taxes, opposed by the merchants only when they were first proposed, are now to be denounced by a number of labour unions. The labour elements are now beginning to regard the present period of heavy taxation as even worse than the military oppression when Lung Chi Kuang, Mu-Yung Hsin, Liu Chen Huan and Yang Hsi Min exacted all sorts of levies from the then conquered people of Kwangtung. Apparently the clerk who drew up the list of so-called luxuries to be taxed was a Kwangsi man and not a Cantonese. Rice paddy is to be taxed. People in Kwangsi eat the sweet potato to a very great extent as every day food; to them, rice is something of a luxury.

More than 50,000 workers engaged in making paper articles used in Chinese worship and sacrifice, have filed a protest with the authorities in Canton against the taxation imposed upon them. Many traders have decided to suspend business rather than pay the taxes. The Kuomintang tax collectors know well, however, that this opposition cannot last very long, as many superstitious women will never forego their daily vows of worship and will find some means of purchasing the articles required for the ritual.

On August 28th, a mass demonstration will be held in Canton in favour of "tariff autonomy." Some 90 organizations in Canton have pledged to support the demonstration.

Canton Authorities are assuring the employees of the Native Customs, which are down to be abolished upon the inauguration of the new Chinese tariff schedule, will be given other employment.

Nearly 1,200 delegates from organizations affiliated with the Central Labour Union are now holding a convention in Canton. During the last few days they have been hearing speeches and they are expected to pass resolutions before the meetings close in latter part of this week.

HANKOW-NANKING RE-UNION?

Many persons were warned yesterday in Canton for distributing circulars supporting General Chiang Kai Shek. Most of the militarists in Canton, including General Li Tsai Hsin, favour re-union between Hankow and Nanking. General Chen Ko Yu, a member of General Li's staff, is now in Kiukiang, Kiangsi, consulting General Chang Fat Kuei, who was to have marched his troops against Canton in the Hankow interest. Reports from Kiukiang state that General Chang will make no further move against Canton, on the understanding that General Li gives no more support to Chiang Kai Shek. Up to yesterday, the Canton vernacular Press have made no comments on the resignation of Chiang Kai Shek, not knowing the attitude then of General Li Tsai Hsin.

MURDERED INDIAN OFFICER.

CURIOUS STATEMENTS AT INQUEST.

HOW THE PISTOL REPORT WAS MUFFLED.

Remarkable statements were made by an Indian member of the Hong Kong Mule Corps when the inquest on the murdered native officer, Jemadar Guarmakh Singh, was resumed at Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday. He said that two of his comrades while under the influence of drink had told him that they killed the Jemadar because he had punished them.

Captain E. W. Morris was again present to give further evidence. He said that the Jemadar had been worried about a dispute over 33 acres of land owned by him in India. In an action for possession of this land judgment had been delivered against him, and he had asked witness to appeal to the District Judge on his behalf. About four days before the Jemadar's death witness wrote to the District Judge in India telling him that it was impossible for Guarmakh Singh to appear to conduct his own case. In reply to Sub-Inspector Dorney, witness said that as far as he knew the land was not mortgaged or encumbered in any way.

A soldier of the Hong Kong Mule Corps stated that on the night of June 24th he slept in the Hong Kong quarters of the Corps. The next morning as he was baking bread the police came and took him to the station, allowing him to go after he had made a statement. Two other members of the Corps were taken to the Central Police station, and they were also released.

Witness said that these two men had been punished by the Jemadar and murdered him in revenge. He heard they were guilty of the murder nine or ten days after it had been committed, while he was in an Indian sweetshop at Yaumati. The two men were drunk at the time. He heard one of them say "Guarmakh Singh is killed; there is no fear of him now."

The witness added that he had also heard the men say they wrapped the pistol in a sheet so that the report should not be heard.

Sub-Inspector Dorney said that at 7.40 a.m. on June 25th, he was informed by Captain Morris that one of his Indian officers had been found dead. When witness arrived at Whitefield Barracks and examined the body, he found a small wound in the middle of the forehead from which the brain substance was protruding. The pillow was soaked with blood and there was a small patch at the head of the bed.

The face was composed, and if it had not been for the wound, witness should have taken him to be asleep. Later he examined the kit of 37 Doga soldiers, and also their hands, arms and legs for signs of scratches.

The hearing was adjourned until Friday.

A YOUNG REPROBATE AND A PIG.

PROSECUTED BY RELATIVES.

A ne'er-do-well young man, who has given his mother a lot of trouble, was sent to stay with his aunt, but his old complaint "kleptomania" attacked him there.

One day he disappeared and with him went a sucking pig belonging to the aunt. Enquiries were made, and the theft was brought home to the young reprobate, who said that he had sold the pig for 85, of which, 85 had been paid and the balance was due at some later date.

The young man was charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday morning with the larceny of the pig. He protested that the pig belonged to his mother. This was contradicted by Sub-Inspector Phillips who said that the mother would deny that the pig belonged to her, and, as a matter of fact, the defendant was arrested through her information. From the Police archives, defendant's previous record was produced which showed that he had once been convicted on a charge of receiving stolen property.

His Worship sentenced defendant to five months' hard labour and ordered that the 82.12 found on him to be refunded to the purchaser and that the owner had to pay the balance if she would like to redeem the pig.

MOTOR CAR CASES.

SUMMONS AGAINST MR. E. HO TUNG DISMISSED.

VARYING ESTIMATES OF TIME ELAPSED.

Major C. Willson disposed of a batch of motoring cases yesterday morning, several having been adjourned from last week.

Mr. Edward Ho Tung was summoned for causing an obstruction with his car, in Queen's Road Central, on August 3rd.

An Indian policeman, stated that he saw the car for about a quarter of hour near the Asiatic building. He took the number and as he was walking up Wyndham Street, Mr. Ho Tung ran up to him and asked what he intended to do. He asked defendant to produce his license but defendant refused to do so.

Mr. H. Lo, for the defendant, stated that the mere fact that the car was left in Queen's Road Central was not sufficient to prove that obstruction was caused. His Worship ruled that there was a case to answer and that he would like to hear what the defendant had to say.

In the box, Mr. Ho Tung said that he proceeded to Queen's Road through Pedder Street. He tried to park his car in Pedder Street but there was no room. He saw a friend in Queen's Road and beckoned to him to look after the car for a moment while he went to the Blue Bird shop to buy some chocolates. He was not away for more than three minutes at the most.

His Worship dismissed the summons, saying that there appeared to be a conflict of evidence.

PLENTY OF ROOM TO PASS.

The case against Mr. E. W. Somers, which was adjourned last week was now resumed. The police stated that Mr. Somers took the bend near the Wooncheong Police Station at a high speed and that he must have been travelling at least 25 to 30 miles per hour.

At the previous hearings, Mr. Somers explained that he had a clear view of the road in front of him and the Magistrate expressed his desire to see the spot.

The police now brought the lorry driver into court to give evidence of Mr. Somers' speed. The lorry driver stated that the speed of Mr. Somers' car was at least twenty miles per hour.

Major Willson said that he had examined the locality and had arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Somers had plenty of room to pass the lorry and that the road there was wide enough. He did not think there was any danger in Mr. Somers passing the lorry. The case was dismissed.

CORNER TAKEN TOO QUICKLY.

The Indian chauffeur of Car No. 1065 was summoned by Inspector Cotton for reckless driving around the traffic post at the Star Ferry Wharf, Hong Kong.

Inspector Cotton stated that at the time in question the constable on post duty had signalled to a motor-car to proceed along Connaught Road, when suddenly the defendant's car took the bend at a high speed and dispersed the people who were just emerging from the Ferry Wharf. He asked the driver if it would not have been better to have waited instead of driving so recklessly, whereupon a European passenger jumped out of the car and said "If you don't like it, why don't you report to the police." Witness informed this European that a summons would be taken out against the driver.

The Inspector added that the car must have been taking that corner at 10 miles per hour at least.

The Indian constable on post duty at the Ferry Wharf corroborated the Inspector's evidence. Mr. F. M. Crawford, the passenger in the car, said that he took the car from the Hong Kong Club and when the car was making the curve outside the Star Ferry Wharf a man came up and spoke to the driver of the car. Witness could not say what the man said exactly but it was something to the effect that the driving was dangerous to the public. Witness told the man that that was all "nonsense" and that if he thought he had a grievance he should notify the police. The man then told witness that he was a police inspector.

Major Willson imposed a fine of \$10 and said that he thought the constable and the Inspector were in a better position to judge what was happening than Mr. Crawford. (Continued on next column.)

TWO K.O.S.B. CORPORALS SENTENCED.

"COLLECTING FOR A WIDOW."

BAREFACED FRAUD ON THE PUBLIC.

A very painful case was heard at the Central Magistrate's yesterday morning by Mr. R. E. Lindsell when two Lance-Corporals of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, St. Lockhead and E. R. Hart, were accused of fraud. The case was of rather a serious nature, a number of residents on the Peak having been solicited for subscriptions for a non-existent fund on behalf of the widow of one of their comrades, Private Prince, who was recently drowned while bathing at Taiwan Bay.

Mr. Lindsell: The first charge against you is that you two, on or about the 23rd of last month, obtained the sum of \$50 from Mr. E. L. Sim, at No. 26, The Peak, by means of false pretences: those false pretences being that you were authorised by the Regiment to collect money on behalf of the widow of the late Private Prince of your Regiment, whereas in fact you were not so authorised. You did that with intent to defraud: that is to say, keep the money for yourself. What do you say to that charge?

Both defendants pleaded guilty.

His Worship: The second charge is that you attempted to obtain money from the second complainant, Major Wolfe-Murray, in exactly the same way, pretending to collect money on behalf of the widow of Private Prince, with intent to defraud him, on or about the same date.

Both defendants also pleaded guilty to this charge.

His Worship: A further charge is now preferred against you, that on or about the 27th of last month, you obtained the sum of \$25, in exactly the same way, with the same excuse, and with the same intention to defraud, from Mr. C. I. Cowles, at No. 8, The Peak.

To this charge also both defendants returned a plea of guilty. They made no statements.

About 26 Collected.

Mr. L. H. V. Booth, A.S.P., who appeared to prosecute, was asked by his Worship if it was supposed that the defendants had obtained any more money besides the \$55, and replied that he understood the equivalent of 25 or 27 was collected.

His Worship: Have defendants paid over any of the monies which they obtained? Mr. Booth: No. I am instructed to say that the military authorities take a serious view of the case, that is why they have taken it to the civil authorities. Second defendant assisted the military authorities in their investigations and was of considerable value to them. First defendant was identified by Major Wolfe-Murray, and was arrested and put in the guard room. Second defendant voluntarily gave himself up.

Sharp Sentences.

His Worship, addressing the first defendant, Lockhead, said: "For your share in getting the \$50 from Mr. Sim you will go to prison for two months. On each of the other two charges, one month each, making four months in all."

As regards the second defendant, Hart, His Worship, sentenced him to one month on each charge, making three months in all.

In passing these sentences, his Worship remarked: "It seems to be a deliberate and barefaced fraud on the public."

At the conclusion of the case, the Press was asked to say that other residents on the Peak who may have been defrauded by the defendants are requested to communicate with Lieut.-Col. D. J. Conyn, D.S.D., C.M.G., Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, at Murray Barracks.

Mr. Crawford asked for permission to make a few comments on the case. He said that the car which defendant was driving was going very slowly and certainly no life was endangered. Major Willson, did not alter his decision.

ALLEGED SPEEDING ON REPULEE BAY ROAD.

Commander P. L. Sebastian, R.N., and Lieut.-Comdr. W. D. Brown, R.N., both gave evidence of the speed of Car No. 498 on the Repulse Bay Road, about half a mile from the Police Station. The car belonged to Dr. S. To Wong who is away from the Colony and will not be back for a few weeks. Major Willson, after taking the evidence of the Naval men adjourned the case sine die.

"BETWIXT THE CUP AND THE LIP."

FOUR WATCHMEN AND A TEA PARTY.

BUT SAN KWUN MEMBERS INTERFERE.

Four district watchmen who set out to regale themselves at a tea-shop at 4 a.m. on August 3rd, found out the truth of the old adage about the slip "betwixt the cup and the lip." They were only a few paces away from the shop, when they heard cries of "save life" and the shrill blast of a Police whistle. They at once rushed to the spot whence the S.O.S. came and there they found seven men, who were alleged to be members of "san kwun" or a triad society squabbling with several women. The watchman arrested the offenders and their tea-party "went west."

Such was the evidence given yesterday at the Central Magistrate's before Major C. Willson, when the adjourned case against the seven men charged with demanding money by threats from an amah at No. 55, Lower Lascar Row, was continued. Mr. G. R. Haywood appeared for the defendants and Mr. L. D. Turner represented the complainant.

It will be recalled that at the previous hearing, the amah said that she was rudely awakened in the early hours of the morning by the men knocking at her door. She was told to open and admit the men or she would be killed. After the men had entered into the house they demanded fifty dollars from her. She said that she had no money and was assaulted by the men. Her cries for help brought the four district watchmen to her house and the defendants were arrested. She also admitted that the house was formerly a sly brothel, but since her master had taken over, it became a respectable private residence.

No Idea Of Time.

At yesterday's hearing, the four district watchmen gave evidence as narrated above. They were subjected to a searching cross-examination by Mr. Haywood. The witnesses appeared to have no idea of time. One said that although he was only about 100 feet away from the scene of the alleged offence, it took him about five minutes to reach there. Another said that it took him three minutes to cover the distance and that they had all arrived at the house at the same time.

One of the witnesses said that he had asked the first defendant what he was doing there and was told that the first defendant was a member of the "San Kwun" of the "San Ma Fong." Literally this meant a new club. But witness said that he being a detective, was familiar with all the illegal clubs, and that "san kwun" meant a triad society whose members go about extorting money from people and bullying people.

Defence Tell a Different Tale.

Mr. Haywood, for the defence, said that he would put all his clients in the box and they would say that the house was a sly brothel. Four of the defendants were habitués of the house. These four men went there at 11.30 p.m. They smoked opium there up to 3.30 a.m. when a trouble arose over monetary matters. The four district watchmen were in the rear cubicle and they rushed out to interfere on behalf of the mistress of the house. The watchmen had the four defendants tied up and marched them to the Police Station, but on the way, they met the other three defendants, who were friends to the first four. It was only natural that the three men seeing their friends in trouble stopped to ask what it was about. It was then that the watchmen seized them and marched them to the Station as well. The whole case was a frame up, Mr. Haywood concluded.

The case was again adjourned until Monday next.

ANOTHER BATHING FATALITY.

BUS CONDUCTOR DROWNED.

Another bathing fatality was reported to the Police on Monday by a motor bus driver. It appeared that while his bus was on the way to Mongkoktsui at 1 p.m. on Sunday, they ran short of petrol just as they approached Tin Hau. The bus was stopped and the driver went back to Kowloon on foot to get a refill, leaving the conductor in charge of the vehicle. When he returned, he found the conductor was missing.

A search was made and the clothes of the conductor were found on the beach, but there was no sign of the owner.

The body clad only in a pair of striped cotton knickers was afterwards recovered from the sea by two fishermen who tried artificial respiration without effect. The body was subsequently removed to the Kowloon Mortuary.

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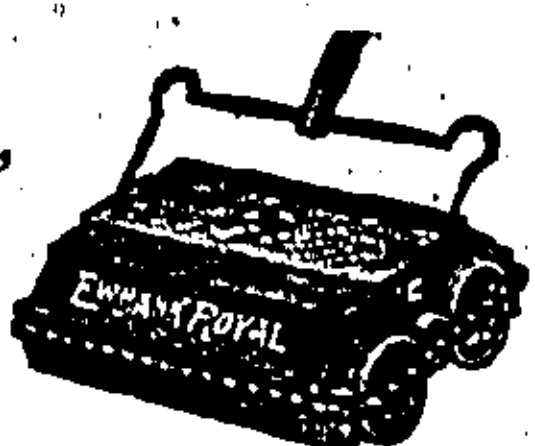
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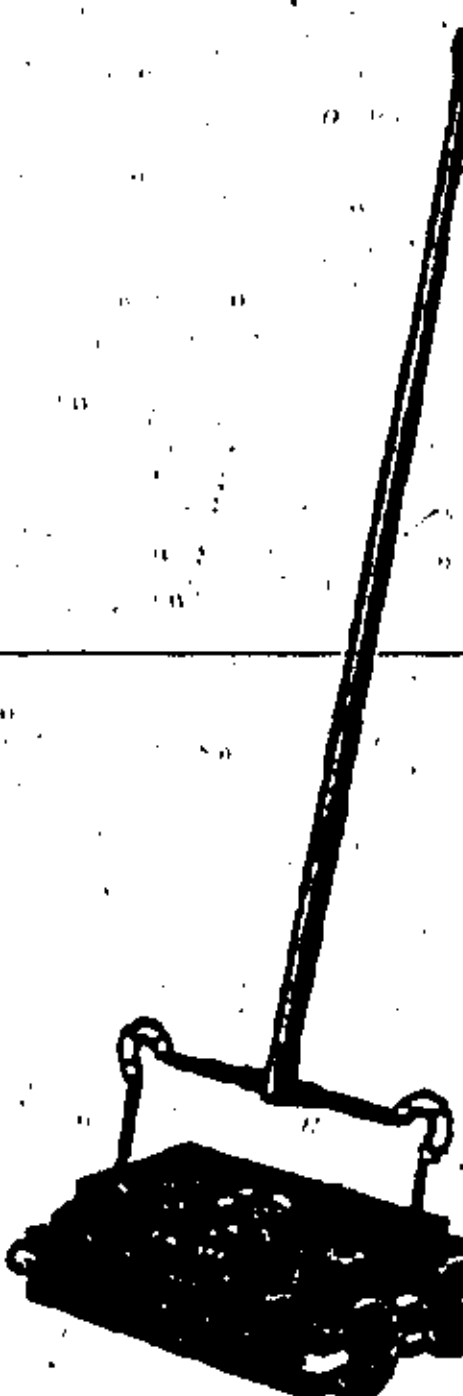


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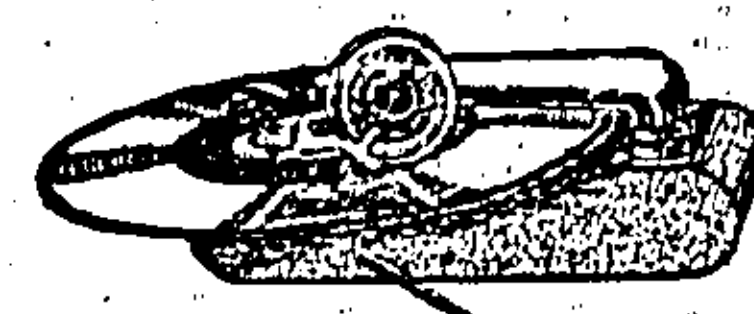
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A MEETING of the above will be held in Union Building, Pedder Street, 4th Floor (by kind permission of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.) on MONDAY NEXT, 22ND INSTANT, at 5.30 P.M. It is hoped that all Members and intending Members will make an effort to attend as the object of the meeting is to elect Officers for the coming season and to consider proposals for submitting the same to the GENERAL MEETING of the FOOTBALL CLUB on FRIDAY, 25TH INSTANT. Arrangements have practically been completed for the use of a Ground and a comprehensive series of matches involving all H.M. Forces stationed in the Colony is contemplated. [5227]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONG KONG.

COMPANIES (WINDING UP)
No. 1 of 1927.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1911
AND

IN THE MATTER OF DAVIS
COMPANY, LIMITED.

WINDING UP ORDER made the 27th day of July, 1927.
Date and Place of FIRST MEETING:—

CREDITORS—22ND DAY OF AUGUST, 1927, at 10.30 o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Official Receiver's Office.

CONTRIBUTORIES—22ND DAY OF AUGUST, 1927, at 11.30 o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Official Receiver's Office.

Dated the 12th day of August, 1927.
E. L. AGASSIZ,
Official Receiver and
Provisional Liquidator.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONG KONG.

COMPANIES WINDING UP
No. 3 of 1925.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1911-1925
AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

NOTICE OF FIRST AND FINAL
DIVIDEND TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a First and Final Dividend of One Hundred Per Centum has been declared, in the matter, and that same may be received at my Office, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of AUGUST, 1927, or on Any Subsequent Week Day (excepting Saturdays) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. Upon applying for Payment, the Notice already sent to Creditors must be produced to the Undersigned.

Dated 15th August, 1927.
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W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.
P.O. Box 233. [5207]

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REFEREES AFFILIATION.

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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, AUGUST 17th, 1927.

THE RETURN OF THE
SMUGGLERS.

It is curious to read in the London newspapers that the ancient trade of smuggling is again in full swing on the South coast of England.

There are strange happenings of nights in the Channel. Lifeboats have been lured to sea by lights that have been mistaken for signals from ships. But the lifeboat men on sailing to the scene have been unable to discover craft of any kind.

These signals, it is reported, are made by gentlemen engaged in the lucrative business of running contraband. It sounds almost too romantic for these humdrum days. Yet there can be no doubt that it is taking place with such frequency that His Majesty's Customs are perturbed.

The old haunts of the smugglers are alive again at dead of night. Thus do we find history repeating itself. Along the Kentish coast, off Selsey Bill and other places in Sussex, at Hayling Island, at Poole and Portland, the Tilly Whim caves in Dorset, and all the way down the coastline of Devon smuggling legends abound. They form the most thrilling chapters of local history. On this seaboard there are ancient men who love to tell of

"free trading" as it existed in the brave days of yore when the luggers ran the gauntlet of the revenue cutters. Smuggling now is being revived on a large and profitable scale.

Of course such things would be impossible if the coastguard service was still in being. It was abolished soon after the war, and instead there is a coast watching service which, however, is unable to hold the smugglers in check. The coastguards were accustomed to patrol the whole seashore; the watchers can only maintain a look-out on parts of it, and therefore the men who are engaged in the contraband traffic are able to run their cargoes with comparative freedom. They have many things in their favour unknown to the old-time smugglers. Instead of luggers that depended on favouring winds to make a good passage there are fast motor craft. The pack horses on which the illicit cargoes were loaded have been succeeded by motor vehicles that assemble swiftly at the chosen landing-place and then race inland. The Board of Trade watchers are helpless against well-organised operations of this kind.

We are not surprised that the extent to which smuggling is now carried on is disturbing the official mind. The coast watchers have recently been instructed by the Board to use every effort to suppress the activities of the modern smuggler. But although they may do their best they cannot stop the growth of smuggling because of the limitations of the new system of revenue surveillance. The duties on imported silks, and lace, and many other articles scheduled for Protection under the Safeguarding of Industries Act must be held responsible for the re-appearance of smuggling on the South Coast; and a coastguard service properly equipped and manned provides the only effective way of teaching the "free traders" that the game is not worth the risks involved.

Quarantine restrictions have been imposed against arrivals from Hoihow on account of cholera.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 30th amounted to 96,994 tons, and the sales during the period to 73,467 tons.

Mr. W. C. Lyle, who for some weeks past has been giving golfing lessons here, left yesterday by the s.s. *Helion* for Bangkok, where he goes according to previous arrangement.

On Monday morning a Chinese school boy of about 18 while on his way to school, passing Hollywood Road in the vicinity of Queen's College, was severely injured in the head by an earthenware vessel falling from a house. He was taken to hospital.

While at the Swedish Trading Company's godown, Kennedy Town, on Monday, Mr. Hallgren, the manager of the Company was bitten by a yellow chow dog belonging to the Indian watchman employed at the godown. Mr. Hallgren received medical treatment and the dog was detained for observation.

A Chinese who was brought before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning on a charge of having a quantity of wood in his possession which was reasonably supposed to have been stolen property, was discharged owing to insufficient evidence. Mr. F. H. Loseby appeared for the defendant.

A small boy, who had no parents to look after him, appeared before Mr. B. E. Lindell yesterday morning on a charge of stealing clothing off the clothes-line at Whitfield. He was described to the Court as a deserving case. His Worship mentioned the lad to the Waifs and Strays Club, but he was ordered to receive six strokes with the cane for the theft.

At 3 p.m., on Sunday, eight boats, containing six men each approached the oyster bed at Paklai, Yim-wong in Ping-shan district, Yom the direction of Fook-wing Nam-tao. When challenged by the oyster guard boat, the crew of three of the boats opened fire with rifles. The fire was promptly returned by the guard boat, and the poachers sailed off in the direction of Nam-tao.

A whist drive in aid of the Ministering Children's League was held at Lane, Crawford's restaurant last evening.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. James Francis Wright, stockbroker, residing at the Repulse Bay Hotel, to Miss Doris Mary Marguerite Brandt, residing at No. 3, Tregunter Mansions.

It is learned that the 54 delegates, comprising the representatives from Hong Kong who are to participate in the Far Eastern Olympiad at Shanghai, are leaving here on Monday next on the *Tenyo Maru*. This will enable them to spend a few days on the track before participating in the games, which will be held from the 27th inst. to September 3rd.

The *Red Triangle*, the official organ of the European Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, has just been issued for August, and as usual contains a miscellany of interesting, bright and chatty articles on varied subjects, both local and general. The *Red Triangle* becomes more popular among the members. This month it is a summer number, and contains additional articles.

The master of the s.s. *Santhia* reported the loss, through theft, of a ship's revolver from the storeroom. It seems that the theft took place at Kobe when white linen was being stored in the specie room from the s.s. *Taru*. When the *Santhia* was in Hong Kong, previously before going to Japan, the theft of another revolver was reported from the ship.

Among passengers for Hong Kong booked to arrive on the P. & O. s.s. *Harriet* to-morrow are: Mr. C. Ansell, Mr. A. S. Arm, Capt. J. Beck, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Berthon, R.N., Lieut. C. Crawshaw, D.S.C., R.N., Miss (Dr.) Douglas, Mr. T. Fletcher, Comdr. Figgins, R.N., Mrs. J. Figgins, Mr. H. P. Kernick, Sub-Lieut. R. P. Lonsdale, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Martin, Miss (Dr.) McBean, Miss Munro, Miss E. D. S. Shields and Mr. T. Tallon.

On Monday morning, while a Chinese woman was leaving a money changer's shop, opposite the Central Market, holding in her hand a parcel containing \$50, she was attacked by a boy of only about 14, who snatched her parcel and made good his escape with the bank notes. When the alarm was given, the boy threw all the silver coins in the parcel to the ground, and while passers-by were busy picking up the coins he took to his heels.

With regard to the old hawker who was on Monday recommended for a free licence, by Mr. Lindell, Inspector Grant stated yesterday morning that enquiries showed that the old man was telling the truth. If his Worship would make an order for granting him a free licence, this would serve until October, when a full licence could be given with funds out of the poor box. His Worship directed the police to arrange these details.

THE CHAI WAN MURDER.

DATE TO BE FIXED FOR
HEARING OF CASE.

It is understood that important progress has been made with the case for the prosecution in connection with the murder by armed robbers of Mrs. Mackay at Chai Wan recently.

Two men are under arrest, and since then the police have been busy searching the vicinity of the crime for clues. Various finds have been made, but their nature has not been divulged.

It is understood, however, that the police now feel they have sufficient evidence amassed to put the case into the hands of the Crown solicitor, and it is likely that when the men come up on remand next time at the Central Magistracy that a date will be fixed for the first hearing of the case.

HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

ONLY FIVE NOTIFIABLE CASES
LAST WEEK.

Last week's return of notifiable diseases in the Colony can be regarded as satisfactory. There were only five cases in all, one of which (a Chinese small-pox case) proved fatal. There was one Chinese case of diphtheria, three cases of enteric (2 British, 1 Chinese) and also one fatality from influenza.

On Monday three Chinese cases of enteric were reported.

WEATHER REPORT.

WEATHER EXPECTED TO
IMPROVE.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.10 p.m., stated:—

The typhoon has spread into a depression that covers South China.

The eastern typhoon is about 250 miles N.N.E. of Yap moving westward.

LOCAL FORECAST.—S.W. winds, moderate, cloudy, rain at first, improving later.

PASSENGERS FROM
CANTON.

IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES.

NORMAL FIGURES REACHED.

The returns of passenger traffic on the British steamers running between here and Canton have continued to show a steady increase since the lifting of the boycott. They have mounted every day, until now an average of more than 300 passengers has been reached. Freight rates are good, and passengers going up by the night boats are averaging over 200 daily.

As mentioned yesterday, the afternoon boat from Canton now sails at 4 instead of 3 o'clock, arriving here at 10.

OBITUARY.

MISS GLADYS JEAN MOSS.

We regret to announce the death of little Gladys Jean Moss, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Moss, acting Superintendent of the H.K. Fire Brigade, for whom the deepest sympathy is felt.

The deceased who was only five years of age had convulsions and was removed to the Government Civil Hospital on Monday. Death occurred early yesterday morning. The interment took place at the Protestant Cemetery at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon. The Rev. H. Copley Moyle officiated at the graveside.

Miss Gladys was a favourite among her father's host of friends. Her winning ways endeared her to all who had met her, and there was a large gathering of friends at the graveside yesterday. Those present were:—Mr. G. Moss and son, chief mourners, Mr. J. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. W. Holland, Mr. W. Chedding, Mr. R. Sharnan, Insp. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Grimmett, Mr. and Mrs. Wiltshire, Mr. Webber, Insp. and Mrs. R. Andrews, Mrs. Kent, Insp. and Mrs. Marks, P. Condon, Mr. Hynde, Mr. and Mrs. Bloor, Mr. E. Saunders, Mr. Brown, Mr. A. J. C. Taylor, Mr. Borner and others.

Among the many floral tributes sent were the following:—
"Mum and Dad," "Loving brothers and sisters," "Pebo and Ginnie," "Uncle and Auntie Dyer," "Auntie Daisy, Elsie and Blossie," "John and Lilah," Bobby and Gordon Marks.

The Fire Brigade Officers' Mess, Members of Central Fire Station, Members of Wanchai Fire Station, Members of Kowloon Tong Fire Brigade, No. 1 F.F., No. 3 F.F., European Revenue Officers, Dockyard Ladies' Club.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Morris, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Grimmett and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. W. Holland and family, Mr. and Mrs. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and "Wee Willie," Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Glendinning, Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, and "Eileen and Pat," Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. R. Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. Sims, Mr. and Mrs. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. G. Saunders and "Bobs," Mr. and Mrs. J. C. West, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bloor, Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Kenny Andrew, Insp. and Mrs. A. N. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. W. Shannon, Inspector P. Grant, Mr. P. Condon, S/o. Ip Lo, and Mr. Heyward Chan.

LOCAL PROBATES.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI
ESTATES.

Recalling of exemplification of the will of Mr. Alister St. Clair Campbell, merchant, late of No. 19, Jan-kee Road, Shanghai, who died on January 31st, 1927, at Shanghai, has been granted to Mr. E. Davidson, solicitor, of Hastings, Denys and Bowley, the attorney of Mr. Kenneth Lora Campbell, one of the executors named in the will. Deceased bequeathed legacies of £1,200 each to his two sisters, and £600 to his brother (the executor mentioned above). The remainder of his estate is left to his wife, together with property, the estate to be later divided among children and grandchildren.

Estate in the Colony is valued at \$12,000. Estate in Shanghai and England is not known.

ANOTHER WILL.

Recalling of probate of the will of and two codicils of Elizabeth Martha Bremner, late of Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, London, widow, who died at the above address on February 16th, 1927, has been granted to the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, the attorney of Mr. Stewart Bruce Macduff Bremner, son, one of the executors named in the will.

Estate in Hong Kong is valued at \$38,000, and in Shanghai at \$30,109.

HANKOW "MODERATES" ECLIPSING NANKING NATIONALISTS.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE PENDING AT HANKOW. NATIONALIST GENERALS SUMMONED TO ATTEND.

MARSHAL CHANG CONSIDERING ANOTHER PLAN. CALLS UPON HIS GENERALS TO CONFER WITH HIM.

SHANSI'S GOVERNOR AGAIN IN DOUBT.

It is now quite apparent that Chiang Kai Shek's withdrawal from the arena, will be speedily utilised by the Hankow "Moderates" to effect a union with what remains of the Nanking Government, with themselves, of course, in the saddle. We shall then see to what extent their "moderation" will lead them.

The Nanking Government and the Nationalist troops on the Yangtze seem to be equally demoralised, though there may yet be some "kick" in the 45,000 Southern troops reported to be at Chinkiang. Meanwhile, Hankow troops appear to be rushing to their assistance. An early clash between the North and South may therefore be confidently anticipated.

Marshal Chang is reported to be considering fresh military plans, and is stated to be calling the Fengtienese Generals to Peking to discuss the matter.

GOVERNOR OF HANGCHOW REPORTS ON CHEKIANG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, August 16th. General Chow Feng Chi, Governor of Hangchow, whose attitude was regarded as doubtful in view of previous affiliations with Sun Chuan Fang, arrived at Shanghai this morning and called on Chang Ching Kiang, ex-Chairman of the Central Executive Committee at Nanking. He reported that the situation in Chekiang was peaceful.

APPREHENSION AT NANKING AS TO CITY'S SAFETY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, August 16th. The Nationalist Forces have retired to Chuchow on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway line. Apprehension exists in Nanking whether the city will be defended. At present 20,000 Southern troops are at Chinkiang.

EFFECT OF CHIANG'S "BOMBHELL."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, August 16th. The already complex Yangtze situation has been temporarily reduced to chaos by Marshal Chiang Kai Shek's resignation.

Foreign observers at Nanking on Saturday reported that Chiang Kai Shek was far stronger from a military point of view than was generally recognised. From the fact that the Nanking forces were successfully counter-attacking north of the Yangtze, the observers were dumfounded to hear that Chiang had resigned.

The retirement of the Southerners from Mingkwang is confirmed, while 10,000 have gone to Kuoyn to attempt to hold up the advance of Sun Chuan Fang's troops along the Grand Canal. Meanwhile fairly large bodies of Southern troops are withdrawing from the north bank towards Chinkiang and Nanking.

These movements, however, are at present unimportant compared with the flow of Wuhan supporters down-river towards Nanking. News from Nanking is very vague, but it is apparent that the civilians are out of the picture and the military are supreme.

An Appeal To Wuhan.

Chinese reports suggest that the advance of Li Tsung Jen from Wuhan, with an army of 7,000, will clarify the situation, by enabling the Kwangsi Generals Li Tsung Jen, Pei Tsung Hsi and Ho Ying Ching to dominate the position, pending the arrival of large Wuhan forces from Kiangsi and Hankow.

The Kwangsi commanders wired to General Tang Seng Chi explaining that the necessity for the retirement of their commander-in-chief, Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, was for the purpose of enabling the Hankow and Nanking Governments to reunite, and have requested the Wuhan authorities to give instructions regarding their future action.

Conference At Kiangsi.

Messrs. Wang Ching Wei and Sun Fo, and General Tai Yen Kai, are at present at Kiangsi, conferring with Generals Chu Pei Teh and Chang Fa Kuei, while it is understood that General Li Chai Hsin, the Governor of Kwangtung, is en route to Shanghai in the hope of holding a conference with Chang Fa Kuei. Mr. Hwang Fu, the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, has resigned.

SHANGHAI'S RATES.

CHINESE CLIMB DOWN.

WANT AT LEAST SIX REPRESENTATIVES ON COUNCIL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, August 16th. The Municipal Council, has received a written assurance from Yu Yeh Ching, head of the Chinese community, that the rates question was satisfactorily settled on Saturday.

The Federation of Street Unions yesterday resolved to notify all its members to pay the new Municipal rates for the six months ending December 31st and demand that at least six Chinese representatives be on the Municipal Council.

CHIANG'S SUCCESSOR.

(Wah Ts Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, August 16th. Marshal Chiang is temporarily succeeded by General Ho Ying Yam, who was Marshal Chiang's strong supporter. As soon as General Li Chung Jen arrives at Nanking, a conference will be called to discuss measures to be taken to continue the Northern Expedition.

Tang Seng Chi, Wang Ching Wei, Sun Fo and Chang Fa Kuei have arrived at Kiangsi. They have sent a joint telegram to the Nanking military leaders—Li Chung Jen, Pei Chung Hsi and Ho Ying Yam—requesting them to proceed to Kiangsi to attend a joint conference at which the question of the possibility of a combination between Hankow and Nanking might be discussed.

GENERAL GALEN'S HOLIDAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, August 16th. From Hankow it transpires that General Galen has not yet left that city, but states that he intends to leave as soon as his duties will permit, as a holiday is long overdue.

(Wah Ts Yat Pao.)

A Chinese Report.

SHANGHAI, August 16th. General Galen passed Loyang, Honan, on the 10th inst. and immediately continued his journey to Russia.

TROOP MOVEMENTS ON THE YANGTZE.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

HANKOW, August 15th. Troops continue to proceed down-river.

KIUKIANG, August 15th. Troops have arrived from up-river and have proceeded straight down-river.

NANKING, August 15th. More troops, the balance of the 37th Army, with field artillery, munitions and railway engines have crossed from Pukow.

CHINKIANG, August 15th. Troops are still coming from North bank and arriving by train from Nanking.

CHIANG KAI SHEK.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

SHANGHAI, August 15th. Chiang Kai Shek has proceeded to Ningpo and his resignation from the position of Commander-in-Chief is reliably reported.

The resignation of other members of the Nanking Government is rumoured. Chiang has sent his family to America.

The election of a successor to Chiang is apparently the present difficulty.

THE DALBANK OF SHANGHAI.

UNSEAL BY ORDER OF PROVISIONAL COURT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, August 16th. The Dalbank has been unsealed by order of the Provisional Court after the Russian manager had been questioned by the Chinese magistrate concerning payment of very large sight bearer drafts from Hankow paid out at Shanghai, the magistrate pointing out the danger of such transactions. It is noteworthy that the Municipal Police, who carried out the original raid at the request of the Chinese Authorities were not called to give evidence.

CHANG TSUNG CHANG.

TO MAKE HIMSELF BETTER KNOWN.

AN ADMIRER'S VIEW OF HIM.

No man in China is less understood or more wrongly depicted than is Marshal Chang Tsung Chang, Tupan of Shantung, by the outside world, says a writer in the *Tingtau Times*. The reason is because he has never in the past taken any trouble to contradict unfavourable reports, nor ever attempted to present his own side of any question for the public information or consideration.

The world knows him to be a great tall soldier, six feet and three inches in height, with a heavy black moustache. He has the reputation of being a "Tiger," more fierce than Monsieur Clemenceau "Le Tigre" of France (who is only tigerish in word), and his ruthlessness is spoken of with almost bated breath so that his name for cruelty has by now far out-grown the possibility of it being even half true.

An "At Home" Once Monthly.

As Marshal Chang has never sought publicity, it is time that publicity itself reveals the real man from out of the picturesque disguise that legends have wrapped him in. Courageous people have perhaps hinted to the General recently that he is really an unknown quantity, and it may be that he has been surprised in the realisation that the world has not had any opportunity to get to know him. Be that as it may, the fact remains that the Tupan is this autumn going to "come out of his shell" as it were, and will be "At Home" once monthly to foreign friends (introduced by their Tsinan representatives) at the palatial theatre and ball room that has been built within the last two years by the General for entertainments of this nature.

Gaiety.

Marshal Chang is noted among his friends, for an unshakable calmness and sang-froid and it is possible that he has never once been shaken by the imminent war at the approaches to his capital within the Provincial gates. Certainly the Tupan's decision to make a friendly gesture to the foreign elements in his Province indicates no nervousness towards his native adversaries in the south, and suggests that he looks forward to a pleasant autumn and winter at Tsinan, where he may be known by as well as get to know better those foreigners who live in or visit his city.

The first "At Home" will be held on Saturday, September 3rd, 1927, and thenceforward upon the first Saturday of every month. It is well known that Marshal Chang is fond of dancing, and though he practically never dances himself (he has been known to essay a dance once or twice in foreign houses only) he likes his wives to dance and to see other people enjoying themselves in this way. His orchestras are much in request, and having two most excellent bands, one Chinese and one Russian, there is much music wherever the Tupan goes.

Humour!

One last word about the Tupan. They say he has a real sense of humour. Kindly humour, too. This little true story to prove it will end this short article about Chang Tsung Chang, the silent man, or Kitchener of North China. Not long ago five Amazons of the Southern Dardanelles were captured carrying out propaganda work in the forward areas of their invasion of Shantung. The women were brought before the General, and his judgment was worthy of a Solomon, for he ordered them to prison until their hair grows long. The ladies all had their hair bobbed and shingled in the very latest fashion, and it may well be believed that they are at this moment busy doing their very best in every way to hasten their freedom.

SACCO BREAKS HIS FAST.

ALLOWS HIMSELF TO BE "FORCIBLY" FED.

WORKERS' PARTY PREPARING FOR THE 22nd.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, August 16th.

As the result of the importunities of his wife, coupled by an exhibition by his physician, a rubber tube used for forcible feeding caused Sacco to cease his hunger strike. Sacco watched with interested how the apparatus worked and finally took a cup of broth tea saying "Force apparently does count in this world."

Vanzetti was also present and urged Sacco to take a second cup. Sacco had hunger-struck for 30 days, a day less than his effort in 1923.

The Executive Committee of the Workers' Party have called a day strike of protest on the 22nd inst., when the respite expires. The programme includes meetings and parades, despite the prohibition of the Police Commissioner.

Explosion At Juror's Home.

Boston, August 16th. According to a police report from East Milton, the home of Lewis McHardy, one of the jurors in the Sacco-Vanzetti trial seven years ago, was wrecked by an explosion during the night. McHardy was away. His wife and four children were there, but were not seriously injured, though firemen had to extricate them from the debris.

U.S. Seeks To Enlighten The Argentine.

Buenos Aires, August 15th. The United States Embassy here has sent all the newspapers a complete account of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, in order "to enlighten public opinion on the subject."

DEATH OF JUDGE ELBERT GARY.

CHAIRMAN OF U.S. STEEL CORPORATION.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, August 15th.

The death is announced of Mr. Elbert Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Elbert Henry Gary took a law degree at Chicago University sixty years ago, and became a well-known figure in legal circles, becoming a County Judge and Mayor in his home state of Illinois, but retired from his law practice to become president of the original Federal Steel Company, and later became chairman of the board of directors of the U.S. Steel Corporation.

President Coolidge's Tribute.

Rapid City, August 16th. President Coolidge has telegraphed his condolences to Mrs. Gary, adding that in upholding the best ideals in commerce, and industry, Mr. Gary demonstrates that "success is attained in largest measure through adherence to the highest standards of American business."

OBITUARY.

WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN AUTHOR.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, August 15th.

The death is reported of the novelist, Mr. James Oliver Curwood.

[Mr. James Oliver Curwood was born in Michigan in 1878, and was a descendant on his father's side of Captain Marryat, the famous English novelist. He was in newspaper work for a few years, and resigned the editorship of the *Detroit New Tribune* in 1907 exclusively to take up literary work. Most of his books relate to the North American woodlands and Canada.]

THE GERMAN FLIGHT A FAILURE.

PLUCKY TWENTY-TWO HOURS' STRUGGLE IN TERRIBLE WEATHER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, August 15th.

The company owning the *Bremen* announces that an aeroplane was sighted at 11.15 this morning in 53.26 Lat. N., 1.14 Long. E., proceeding in an east-south-east direction. It is believed here that this news indicates that the aeroplane is returning to Germany on account of bad weather.

The Return To Dessau.

LATER. The *Bremen* has returned to Dessau, and landed at 4.20.

The plane had flown over Ireland, and was heading for Cape Race when it met with very heavy storms. An attempt to defy them would have meant certain death, so the airman decided to return. They dashed downwind at top speed for home, and the machine landed undamaged and in excellent condition.

The Junker firm state that the attempt will be repeated so soon as the weather permits.

American Welcome Prepared.

New York, August 15th. Various American cities had been busy preparing for the reception of the *Bremen*. Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago had indicated that they intended to keep great shafts of light all night long in the sky at the principal air ports, and that provision would be made for an adequate supply of police.

Chicago was most enthusiastic at the possibility of being the American terminus of the flight. Mayor Thomson declared that the welcome would be on a scale which would make Colonel Lindbergh's welcome in Paris seem comparatively tame.

Anticipating that the German fliers might have some difficulty owing to the fog, the trans-Atlantic flier Chamberlin was to take off at dawn on August 16 with a view to meeting them off the Massachusetts coast, and escorting them to Mitchell Field, on Long Island.

Terrible Struggle.

Berlin, August 15th. The airman of the *Bremen* are recovering from the strain of 22 hours' battle with the elements.

Captain Koehl explains that he flew in a terrible night of storm and impenetrable fog, thunder, lightning and rain. He lost an hour on scheduled time by the wind tossing the plane badly. The machine was twice out of control, though the engines were working perfectly. They were hardly able to ascertain whether they were flying over land or water.

As the engines were devouring fuel alarmingly, the airman decided to give up in view of similar weather ahead.

THE IRISH POLITICAL ASSASSINATION.

FURTHER SUSPECTS RELEASED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 15th. The Dublin police asked that information be refused in the case of Owen Donnelly and Thomas Merrigan, charged on remand for conspiring with others for the murder of Mr. Kevin O'Higgins. The accused were thereupon released.

BRISBANE'S BOMB.

OBJECT OF ATTACK ON C.I.D.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRISBANE, August 15th. The police are convinced that the explosion of a bomb in the Criminal Investigation Department offices yesterday was intended to destroy records relating to recent robberies.

FRENCH COMMUNIST DEPUTY.

M. MARTY ARRESTED AND GAOLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, August 15th. The Communist Deputy, M. Marty, who did not surrender after a Court sentence, has been arrested at Angers, and has been lodged in Sante prison.

FRANCE AND TOGOLAND.

NO QUESTION OF RETURNING HER MANDATE.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

PARIS, August 16th.

Le Journal says that according to information obtained from the Quai D'Orsay, the question of returning the French mandate on Togoland and the Cameroons to Germany was never raised officially or unofficially. The newspaper adds that it was authorized to declare emphatically that France, if sounded with a view to such return, would never accept the transfer of the mandate to any Power.

THE UPHEAVAL IN BOLIVIA.

INDIANS INDUCED TO FORSAKE THE WARPATH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LA PAS, August 16th.

Thousands of Indians have now been induced to forsake the warpath for normal pursuits, this being due to the prompt action of the Government troops, which are believed to have averted a general rising.

The Indians suffered heavy casualties in the course of operations.

INDIA'S TARIFF.

NEW DUTIES ON COTTON AND SILK YARN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SIMLA, August 15th.

The Government has decided to levy a duty of 14 annas in the pound or 5 per cent. *ad valorem* which ever is the higher on cotton yarn. The present duty is 5 per cent. *ad valorem*; also to reduce from 15 to 7 1/2 per cent. the duty artificial silk yarn.

THE PAYMENT OF ATHLETES.

AN OLYMPIC CONTROVERSY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMSTERDAM, August 15th.

The recent conference at Paris between the executive committee of the International Association Football Federation and the International Olympic Committee, agreed that an indemnity for lost earnings may be awarded to footballers competing at the Olympics, without their losing their amateur status, provided it be paid to their employers, and not direct to the players.

The foregoing was discussed by the council of the International Amateur Athletic Federation at a meeting at Amsterdam, and it passed a resolution that the council regrets the decision, and calls the attention of the athletes of the world to the fact that, according to the rules of the I.A.A.F., any person receiving payment for broken time is debarred from participation in events under the jurisdiction of the I.A.A.F.

LAWN TENNIS.

LOTT OUT OF RUNNING FOR DAVIS CUP CONTEST.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

FOREST HILL, August 16th.

In the Davis Cup trials for the selection of a fourth United States Davis Cup player, Lott, the conqueror of Lacoste, was beaten by Huxter, Tilden's doubles partner.

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First Four Shipments Sold Out.

Next due "EMPRESS OF ASIA"
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DRIVE THE CAR and appreciate
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HONG KONG. KOWLOON.

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MOTORING NOTES

A Weekly Review dealing with Matters of Interest to all Local Motorists.
Why Not Motor Gymkhanas?—The Knight Engine—Silver Cups and Gold Medals—Big Figures—Overseas
Triumphs of Bean—A Small Newcomer—The Road Fund—Where Britain Wins.

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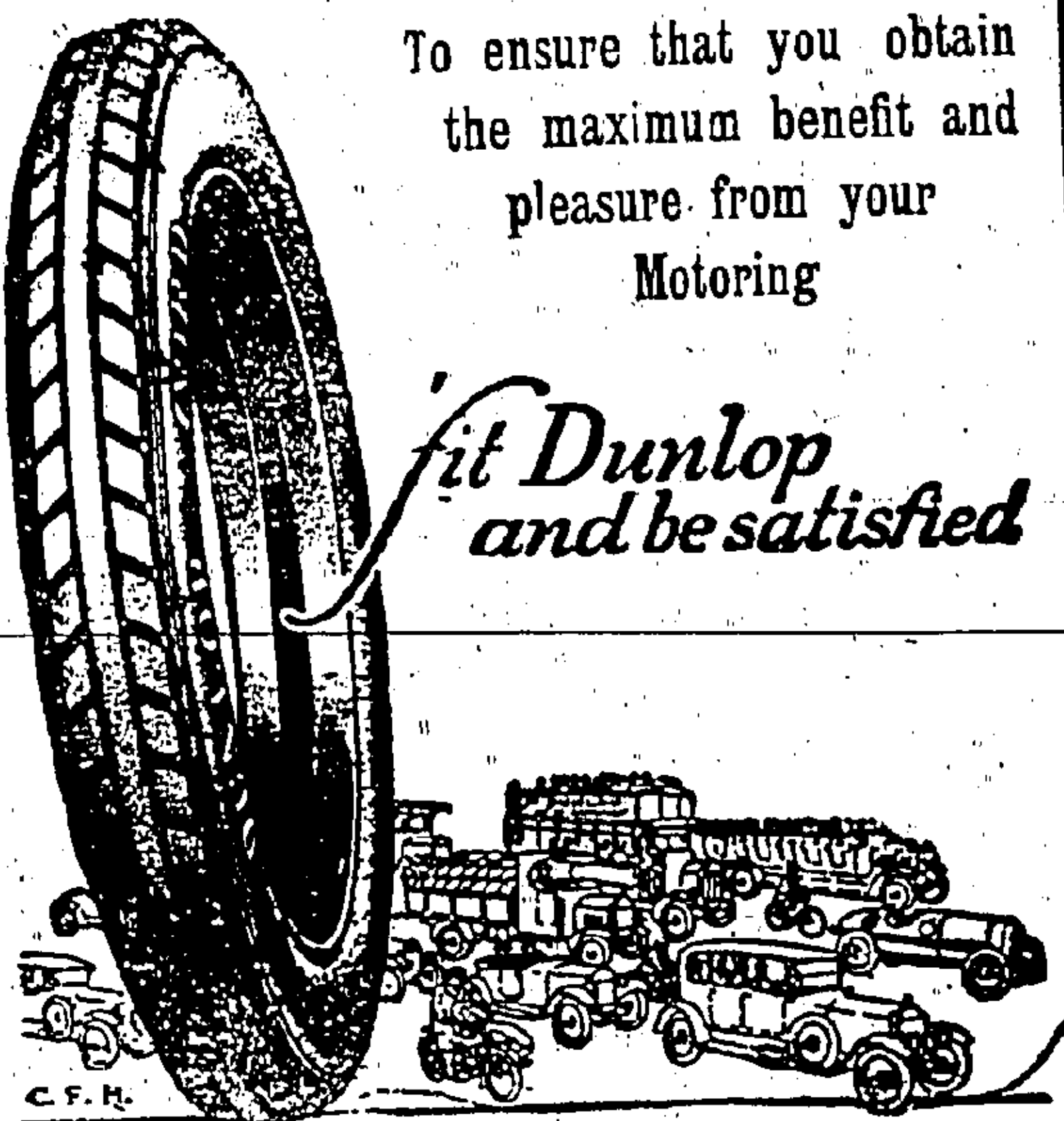
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*fit Dunlop
and be satisfied*

MADE IN ENGLAND.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO.

Local Branch:
16, Des Vaux Road Central.
Telephone: C. 4554.

WHY NOT MOTOR GYMKHANAS?

BRITISH-AMERICAN CAR
PROBLEM.

A suggestion that would have
been acted upon years ago in
almost any other motoring Colony
on earth was made to me recently
by a well-known local motorist. It
is that motor-car gymkhanas should
be held occasionally. It should be re-
membered that a gymkhana has
nothing whatever to do with speed
trials or hill-climb; it is merely a
kind of motor car field day
or sports meeting. Obstacle races,
balloon bursting, balancing com-
petitions and other events generally
provide great fun in the club gym-
khanas that are held at home.

A gymkhana might be held at
Happy Valley or on the ground of
the Hong Kong Football Club, sug-
gested the propounder of the plan.
He thought it would be a "huge
success."

So it would if only a sufficient
number of enthusiastic motorists
and motor cyclists could be found
in the Colony. But many a similar
idea has been consigned to limbo
without trial simply because no one
was interested.

The subject of the poor support
given to British cars in Hong Kong
has aroused a good deal of interest
in the Colony. Last week a local
motorist ventured some trenchant
remarks upon what he regarded as
the apathy shown by British dealers
in British cars. This week I have
received a letter that discusses the
case from a business aspect.

Points from this letter are as
follows: "In my experience the
car most suited to the needs of
Hong Kong is of 15 h.p. to 20 h.p.,
developing say 30 h.p. or 40 h.p.
A five seater touring or light
saloon body is the most popular.
There are many sound American
cars of this class, both four and six-
cylinder selling at prices ranging
from \$1,500 (Mex.) to about \$3,000,
whereas the British car of corre-
sponding power and specification will
cost roughly double those prices.
That the American car with proper
care and attention will not last for
at least five years is a fallacy proved
by experience and record.

"The British car may very likely
be of finer material, but it does not
show sufficient advantage to justify
its far heavier cost, and it follows
that the American car is preferred
by the motoring public.

"With every wish to support the
British motor trade, a Hong Kong
merchant cannot afford to import
cars that he cannot sell and con-
sequently he turns to the American
cars that he can sell.

"It is not out of place to add
that the support given by the
American manufacturer to his
agents both in the way of advertis-
ing, information and advice is far
superior to that offered by the
average British manufacturer.

"Until the British manufacturer
can increase his production suf-
ficiently to compete in price with the
American industry (or until he is
protected by a tariff) it appears to
me that American cars will continue
to predominate this market."

"The British car may very likely
be of finer material," says our cor-
respondent.

Finer material alone never built
the sports 20 h.p. Crossley, the
Bentley, the 14 h.p. Vauxhall, or
the 14 h.p. H.E. It is finer engineer-
ing that gives them their pull. It
is safe to say that with a little
tuning the 14 h.p. Vauxhall would
have the heels of any non-racing
American car up to 25 h.p. The
standard model will do over 65
m.p.h. straight from the works—
and it will last indefinitely. But we
cannot escape from the unpleasant
fact that these cars really are too
expensive for the limited scope that
Hong Kong offers.

It is all very well to say that
British manufacturers must study
the needs of their overseas markets,
but they cannot revolutionise time-
proved models that supply the needs
of a population of forty-two millions
to suit one or two small Colonies.
Australia buys British cars in ever
increasing numbers, so does Canada,
so does India. Little Hong Kong
provides a different problem which
has not yet been solved.

THE KNIGHT ENGINE.

ADVANTAGES OF THE DOUBLE
SLEEVE ENGINE.

Several mechanical principles
embodied exclusively in double
sleeve engines have enabled the
manufacturers of Knight-motored
cars to claim four important fea-
tures not common to cars with
poppet valve engines. These fea-
tures are low up-keep, long life,
smooth running and silent opera-
tion, and are all based upon one
fundamental principle which enters
into the design of Knight engines,
i.e., simplicity of valve mechanism.

The mechanical ability of Ameri-
can engineers has combined the
features of this particular type of
construction into a power plant
which is suited for installation in
any size or price of car. The use
of the principle is restricted to
the Willys-Knight, Stearns-Knight
and Falcon cars which range in
price from the very luxurious
Stearns-Knight 8 cylinder models,
through the two Willys-Knight
models to the Falcon-Knight which
is the lowest priced car yet market-
ed with a double sleeve motor.

In the Knight type of engine,
positively operated sleeves control
the entry and exit of gases to the
cylinders, while in the usual type
of engine poppet valves must be
operated against strong spring ten-
sion. Two sleeves moving in op-
posite directions through an ex-
tremely short distance control the
passage of gases into and out from
Knight engine cylinders, replacing
the many complicated parts which
are used in the ordinary valve con-
struction. Outside of the cylinder
design and the method of operating
the sleeves, the construction of a
Knight engine follows closely that
used for other forms of internal
combustion engines.

By means of this slight difference
in construction two of the most im-
portant items contributing toward
the expense of maintaining a motor
car are removed. These two opera-
tions must be performed regularly,
if the poppet valve engine is to
operate efficiently, and it is estimat-
ed that they are responsible for
at least half the upkeep cost for a
car of that type. In a Knight type
motor the sleeves slide smoothly
over each other protected by a con-
stant film of oil so they are not
subject to any appreciable wear.
Carbon formation serves only to
seal compression so there is no need
for valve adjustments at any time.

Due to the method of construc-
tion double sleeve valves materially
reduce vibration and noise. In
poppet valve motors, a cam striking
a plunger pushes up each valve at
the required time. Valves are re-
turned to their seats by a spring
which often exerts a pressure as
high as 100 pounds per square inch.
The impacts of the valves—two for
each cylinder—with their metal
seats, produce noise and vibration
which is never present in the opera-
tion of double sleeves in the Knight
engine.

A Knight motor, it is claimed, out-
lasts that of a poppet valve engine
—other things being equal—because
all movements of a motor of double-
sleeve construction are either rotat-
ing or sliding motions and conse-
quently little wear results. Of the
hundreds of thousands of Knight-
engined cars, on the roads to-day,
no case is known where a car of
this type has been scrapped because
the power plant has worn out.

WHERE BRITAIN WINS.

In almost all branches of sport
England has, in these days, to ac-
cept defeat, and it is therefore
somewhat comforting to read in
Motor Cycling details of numerous
successes which British riders on
British motor-cycles have gained in
other parts of the world against
heavy odds. Recent successes in-
clude the famous Durban-Johannes-
burg race, the 500 c.c. and 175 c.c.
classes of the Dutch T.T., the Swiss
Grand Prix and the European
Grand Prix. These achievements
prove to the hilt that the British
motor-cycle of to-day is second to
none, and the fact that the wins
were made on foreign soil, and in
many cases against the pick of Con-
tinental riders, adds greatly to
their merit. It is more than
gratifying to note that we can
easily hold our own against the
world in at least one sphere of
sport.

SILVER CUPS AND GOLD MEDALS.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF O.H.V.
HUMBER.

A new shipment of 31 Humber
motor cycles has just reached the
godowns of Messrs. Lane, Crawford,
Ltd. These machines have had a
good sale in Hong Kong since their
introduction a short time ago.

In response to a demand for a
still speedier mount than the side-
by-side valve model, the manufac-
turers have designed an overhead
valve machine. Long tests on road
and bench have convinced the
manufacturers that the O.H.V.
model is a worthy stable com-
panion for the side valve.

Hong Kong owners of Humber
machines will be interested to hear
that this new model gained first
place and a gold medal in the 350
c.c. class of a 1,000 kilometre re-
liability trial recently held in the
Republic of Czechoslovakia. Mr.
Jan Sifa on his Humber completed
the trial without the loss of a
single mark.

Three Humber were entered in
the London-Holyhead trial with 100
per cent. success. Messrs. A. W.
Colton, T. P. Hingley, and G. G.
Stone riding O.H.V. models each
gained a silver cup. Mr. Colton
rode a combination outfit. He
weighs 17 stone so that with side-
car and passenger his 21 h.p. engine
carried 755 lbs.

BIG FIGURES.

27,000 CARS A MONTH.

May was the biggest month in
the history of the Willys-Overland
Company. Shipments for that
month were 26,848 cars of a total
value of \$3,250,000. This report
follows closely upon the issue of
the first year sales of the Overland
Whippet—110,000.

The Whippet was marketed only
after years of development at the
Toledo factory, and when it was
first announced in June last year
(Continued on next column.)

No Deposit !!

Just drive the Car away
and pay at your Leisure:
Call in and learn how easy
it is to own

A BEAN,
HUMBER
OR
CLYNO,

On our attractive easy payment system.

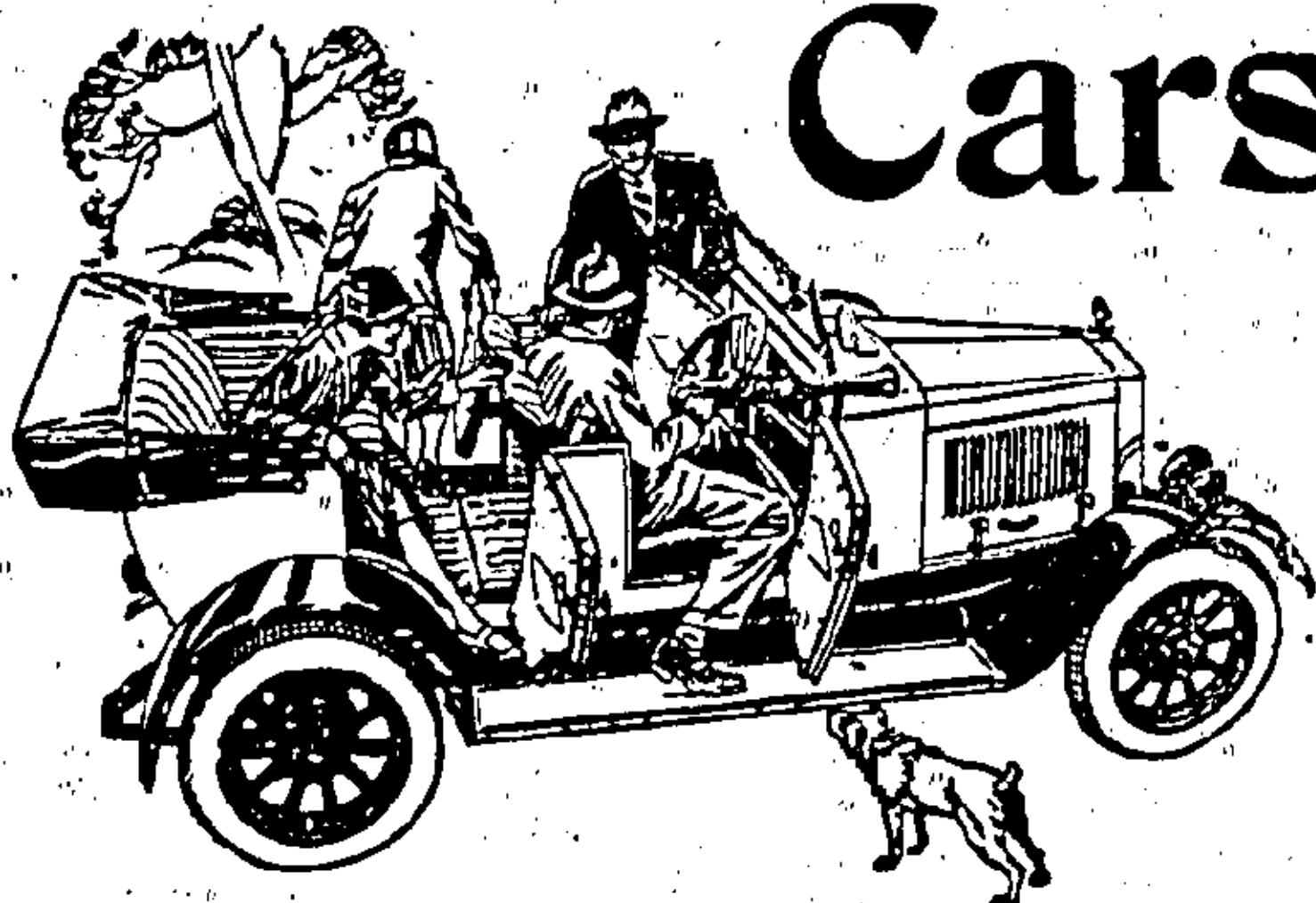
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

it was considered a radical depar-
ture from the engineering standard
of that date. The heads of the
firm declared that it would not be
long before other manufacturers
came to realise that Willys Over-
land had solved the problem in the
light four-cylinder field by produc-
ing a car economical and safe on
account of its four-wheel brakes.
Preparations for enlarging the
organization to cope with business
that is expected to follow upon the

issue of the latest Ford model are
now being made by Andrew Harper,
the local agent.

Last Wednesday the first craft in
Hong Kong to be powered with a
Ford engine made her maiden trip.
The boat is a 40-foot junk hull
fitted with a standard Ford motor
car engine. The motor is equipped
with water pump, self starter, pro-
peller and shaft. The cost of the
power unit complete is \$950 (Mex.).
(Continued on page 9.)

MORRIS Cars



REDUCED PRICES, BETTER VALUE.

MORRIS-COWLEY 11.9 H.P.

4' TRACK 8'6" WHEELBASE	2 Seater DICKY	2 Seater
ROADSTER	177	210
TOURING (4 DOOR)	182	220
COUPE	195	235
SALOON		

MORRIS-OXFORD 13.9 H.P.

4' TRACK 8'6" WHEELBASE	2 Seater DICKY	2 Seater
ROADSTER	220	250
TOURING	240	270
COUPE	245	290
SALOON	255	312
CABRIOLET	255	340
LANDAULETTE	325	370

MORRIS-OXFORD 15.9 H.P.

4' TRACK 8'6" WHEELBASE	5 Seater	5 Seater
TOURING	2260	2295
SALOON	238	335

(All prices include FOUR WHEEL BRAKES)
(and full equipment)

BEFORE YOU PURCHASE ANY CAR INVESTIGATE
THE DEALER'S SERVICE AND INSPECT STOCKS OF
PARTS CARRIED—COMPARE MORRIS VALUES AND
ASK US FOR A DEMONSTRATION.

THE HONG KONG HOTEL GARAGE

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"Cents for oil or
dollars for repairs"

SOCONY MOTOR OIL

FOR DIFFERENTIALS USE SOCONY GEAR OIL
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

MOTORING NOTES

(CONTD.)

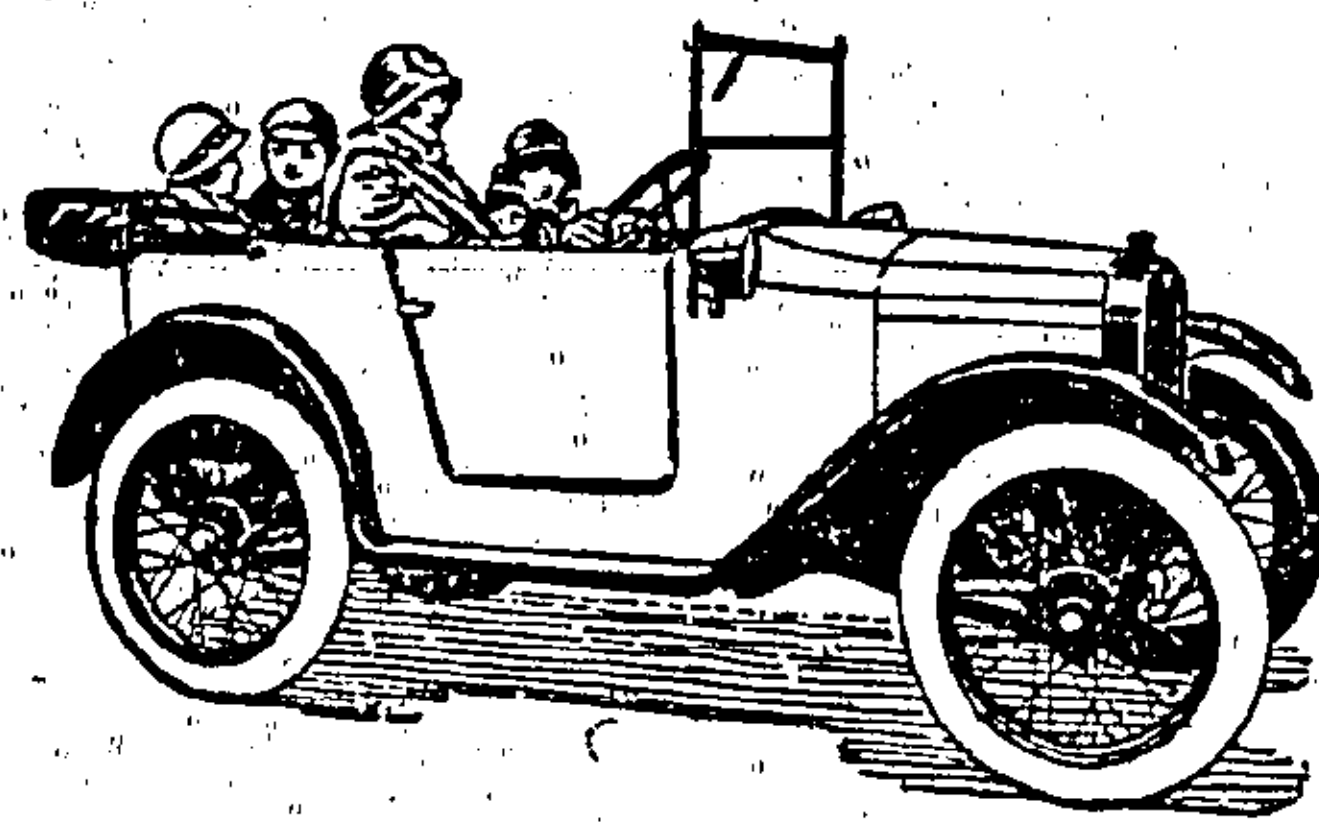
OVERSEAS TRIUMPHS OF BEAN.

100-YEAR OLD FIRM.

The makers of the Bean claim that they are the oldest manufacturing concern engaged in car production to-day. Seeing that the firm has a history of 100 years, this claim appears to be well substantiated. Before motor cars were made, the firm was already noted for its forgings and stampings, and the reputation so made has been turned to good account. It is doubtful whether any manufacturers in the British motor industry make so many car parts in their works as Bean. At Southwick, steel is forged into axles, crank shafts, gear wheel blanks.

The foundry at Tipton supplies all the necessary castings; and it is at Tipton that the chassis are erected. The vehicles are fitted with bodies at Dudley. The Bean 25 cwt. commercial vehicle, which is meeting with increasing signs of "users' confidence," is also made at the various works mentioned.

In these days of greater Dominion and Colonial sales, it is pleasing to record that Bean very early recognised the desirability of selling increasing numbers of cars in overseas markets. Over two years ago representatives were sent to investigate possibilities in Australia. The wisdom of this step was quickly seen. A standard Bean "Fourteen," that had been specially designed for arduous overseas service, crossed and re-crossed Australia, creating a most favourable impression. A depot was established at Melbourne, and a very satisfactory volume of business is at the present time conducted with the Australian motor trade, as well as private customers in the Dominions. The company is successfully extending its field of operations to all other parts of the Empire.



THE IDEAL CAR
FOR HONG KONG IS

The Austin Seven

First Cost—Low, Upkeep—Small.

An Investment,
Paying Huge Dividends
in Pleasure, Comfort and Convenience.

Ask for full details To-day.

Sole Agents:

ALEX. ROSS & CO. (CHINA), LTD.

Prince's Building, and 1a, Chater Road.

Telephones: C-27 and C-2487.

[A.2.7]

A SMALL NEWCOMER.

POTTED POWER OF SINGER.

A newcomer to this Colony is the 843 c.c. Singer junior, another mid-get with a big heart. At its maximum speed of 3,250 revolutions a minute, the engine produces 18½ h.p.

This junior Singer model is an amazingly powerful little 'bus for its size. It has already proved itself equal to anything that Hong Kong can produce in the way of mountains. The average small two-seater car looks short and stumpy, but here is one that with its long, sweeping lines and general air of speed stands alone in its class. That air of speed is verified when put to the test.

The equipment includes six lamps; electric and bulb horns; oil gauge; Jaeger trip speedometer and clock; driving mirror and windscreen wiper; hood cover, floor mats and sliding luggage grid; Dunlop reinforced low-pressure tyres; spare wheel and tyre; complete tool kit. Four wheel brakes are fitted as standard. The car can be had in smoke blue, grey, or maroon.

The Singer is handled here by Messrs. Gilman & Co., who also represent the Willys and the Overland cars.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR DAUGHTERS.

JAPANESE WOMEN'S DEMAND.

Tokyo. Women suffrage leaders in Japan have launched a campaign for women's rights in a new direction. To-day, the eldest son of a man dying intestate is the only heir, but a revision of the law of inheritance is being worked out for presentation at the next session of the Diet, the new law to provide that all sons become joint heirs.

The suffrage leaders desire a more drastic amendment, making all sons and daughters joint inheritors on an equal basis.

Delegations of women have visited the Minister of Justice and the Home Minister to convince them of the justice of this departure from Japanese custom.

THE ROAD FUND.

BRITISH MOTORISTS' FUTILE EFFORTS.

Dealing with the new completed road on the Road Fund, *The Motorist* remarks:—

"What we are really concerned about is the fact that all the efforts at opposition engineered by the motorists against this road are utterly and miserably futile. A petition signed by 360,000 motorists was presented to Parliament by 12 others. The official parliamentary report of the debate shows that one only of these members spoke against the road. When it came to a division on the final passing of the final clause two of these—including the member who presented the petition—voted for the road, five voted against it and the votes of the other six are not recorded in the official division lists."

"The stark fact is that with the £12,000,000 now appropriated, and the amounts previously diverted, a sum of £20,000,000 has left the Road Fund definitely and has been lost to the roads. One-third of the amount paid by motorists in motor taxes now goes annually to the general Exchequer in the form of a luxury tax. Therefore, either road works to the extent of the sums named cannot be undertaken, or, if such road maintenance is imperative, it must be carried out at the expense of the taxpayer, which means that the motorists pay twice."

"THE MAN ON THE BOX."

PURE COMEDY AT THE QUEEN'S.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

Syd Chaplin—Charlie's brother—is a comedian of very great skill, and what is more he is striking out in a distinctive line. That he is an amusing female impersonator was established by the screen version of "Charlie's Aunt," but he shows himself in "The Man on the Box" to be more than that, indeed he is better in the earlier part of the play than when he is disguised as Betty's maid. He makes a quite attractive one, but a very fairly convincing one, but it would be better for his art if he could vary his presentation somewhat. Skittishness is all right in its place, and the old convention of the music hall that a man in woman's clothes should be clownishly gay dies hard, but Syd Chaplin can do better than that, and has done better. "Fanny" got just a trifle wearisome, whereas "Gold fish" the groom-butler was delightful, and we were glad to see the disappearance of her golden wig. Now a real artist like Syd Chaplin should know better than to allow one of his biggest assets, his power of impersonating a woman, to become ever so little tiresome. Charlie realised this just in time, or possibly forced his producer to realise it, and subdued the big boots and baggy pants, fortifying them by his inimitable gift of gabos before they became so stereotyped as to be boring.

With this one criticism one can sum up "The Man on the Box" or at all events Chaplin's part in it, as being pure comedy and the best he has given us. The by-play with his brother-in-law and with the "Mammy" is as amusing as anything seen on the screen and extraordinarily skilful. The rest of the cast are good and without being relegated too pointedly to the background, play their parts as a foil to the star. We can very honestly recommend you to visit the Queen's to-morrow to witness some fine acting and to enjoy a hearty laugh.

UNDERGROUND RIVER.

LAKE IN A GREAT CAVERN.

Tourists. An underground river a mile long leading to a subterranean lake in an immense cavern, the roof of which glitters with stalactites like huge diamond needles, has been discovered near the village of Laut-de-l'Hotel, in the Haute Garonne Department in the south of France.

The village derives its water supply from a copious spring issuing from a cleft in the mountain at an altitude of 2,500 feet, near which are a number of natural wells, one of which has been used from time immemorial for disposing of the carcasses of dead cattle.

In order to determine whether the well into which the dead cattle are thrown contaminated the village water supply, a local official, M. Norbert Castet, entered the cleft in the rock in a portable canoe, with an electric lamp worked by a pocket battery fixed to his forehead.

He found himself travelling up an underground river, apparently of considerable depth, the waters of which were icy cold. From time to time the river narrowed and then widened out again into great underground halls, culminating a mile from the outlet in a large subterranean lake which has not yet been fully explored.

THE BOWLS INTER-PORT.

CRAIGENGOWER GREENS CHOSEN.

SPEY ROYAL CUP ARRANGEMENTS.

Plans for the forthcoming inter-port bowls match between Hong Kong and Shanghai were discussed yesterday at a committee meeting of the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association. The grounds of three clubs were proposed as the venue for the match—Craigengower, Kowloon Cricket Club, and Kowloon Dock R.C. The Dockyard R.C. was eliminated for want of a seconder, and on a vote Craigengower won by five to four. The Craigengower Club was proposed by Mr. McTavish and seconded by R. A. Smith.

Mr. R. Sutherland presided and the following clubs were represented:—Taikoo Dock R.C. (Mr. G. Morrison); K.C.C. (Mr. H. Overly); Club de Recreio (Mr. E. V. de Sousa); Kowloon Dock R.C. (Mr. H. G. Cooper and Mr. G. Henderson); Civil Service C.C. (Mr. R. A. Smith); Craigengower C.C. (Mr. R. B. Burt); East Point R.C. (Mr. McKellar).

THE SPEY ROYAL CUP.

The Hon. Secretary (Mr. C. J. Tachai) said that three clubs had applied for entry to the Spey Royal Cup competition. They were the Hong Kong Electric Company, the Naval Dockyard R.C., and the Hong Kong Gas Company. The cup was presented 25 years ago, added Mr. Tachai. It had been left to the Association to decide how the cup should be played for, and finally it was decided that it should be put up as a trophy for the First Division League. Only clubs affiliated to the Association were entitled to compete.

The chairman said that the three clubs whose applications were under consideration were not affiliated. He desired to know if it were the wish of the meeting that the application be refused. Mr. A. O. Brawn proposed the rejection of the three clubs and Mr. Smith seconded. The proposal was carried.

Mr. Tachai said that the Shanghai team was to leave for Hong Kong in September. The games would take place during the first week in October.

The following were elected to form a Selection Committee Messrs. A. O. Brawn, W. Russell, G. Morrison, R. Lapsley. The names of Messrs. Kent, Bond and Harvey were unanimously approved as a Sub-Committee.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

MEETING OF LOCAL CLUB.

PROSPECTS OF MORE MATCHES.

Preparations are already being made, as previously announced, with regard to the forthcoming "soccer" season, and clubs are being enrolled in the Hong Kong Football League.

Rugby is also to take its place this season in the local sports world, and there will probably be a good many more matches played than last season, especially as several of the military units now stationed here possess good fifteen.

A meeting of the Rugby Section of the Hong Kong Football Club is to be held in Union Building, Pedder Street, 4th floor, on Monday next, at 5.30 p.m., when more information will be available with regard to the plans and arrangements made for the coming season. It is hoped that all members and intending members will make an effort to attend as the object of the meeting is to elect officers for the coming season and to consider proposals prior to submitting the same to the general meeting of the Football Club on Friday, August 26th.

Arrangements have practically been completed for the use of a ground, and a comprehensive series of matches, taking in all H.M. Forces stationed in the Colony is contemplated.

At present ground and programme plans are in a tentative stage, but by Monday next there will be definite proposals submitted and some interesting information should be available for rugby followers.

WATER POLO.

Two Water Polo League matches will be played this afternoon in the Victoria Recreation Club cumber.

The Kowloon British School Former Pupils' Association "A" meet the King's Own Scottish Borderers in the first match, which should attract a great deal of interest. The former are the favourites.

The second strings of the two leading clubs, viz., the Victoria Recreation Club and the K.B.S.F.P.A., will oppose each other in the second match. The former should win comfortably, as they are the better combination.

TENNIS.

HONG DOUBLES.

Further results in the Hong Doubles Tournament of the Hong Kong Cricket Club are as follows:—G. W. Sewell and H. R. Remington (owe 15) beat E. S. C. Brooks and H. G. Sheldon (rec. 5/0), 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

W. D. F. Wilson and K. A. Mason (rec. 2/0) beat R. K. Valentine and A. C. I. Bowker (scr.) 6-3, 6-4.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Weather permitting, two matches will be decided this afternoon on the Club's courts.

Capt. A. G. Dobbie and Rev. F. P. W. Alexander (owe 15/3) v. I. E. C. Mackay and J. R. Hinton (rec. 15).

J. A. Worswick and C. D. Wales (rec. 1/0) v. C. W. E. Bishop and R. M. Henderson (owe 15).

JAPANESE PLAYERS AT TIENSIN.

SUCCESS OF THE RUMJAHNS.

The Japanese Ranking Davis Cup players were defeated by Tientsin men on the Tientsin Tennis Association Courts early this month.

C. T. Liang won his singles against Kinumaki by 6-4, 6-4 and A. T. and Omar Rumjahn defeated Kinumaki and Mori by 6-3, 7-5.

BRITISH WOMEN TENNIS STARS.

THE START FOR AMERICA.

"WE'LL BRING BACK THE CUP."

Betty Nuthall shook hands with the engine-driver of the boat train when she left Waterloo for America.

Thomas Higgins, the driver, wished England's 16-year-old lawn tennis star good luck. "I hope you'll win all your games," he said, putting out a hand which he had just wiped with an oily rag.

The girls who hope to bring back the Wightman Cup formed a happy party. Miss Nuthall, Miss Gwen Sterry, and Miss Joan Fry stood at their carriage window.

Somebody gave Miss Nuthall a penny for luck, and others at once followed suit until she held nearly 2s. in coppers.

Colour Contrasts. Betty wore a red beret, with shoes to match, and a pretty mauve coat. Miss Joan Fry looked charming in green.

Miss Harvey, the captain, carried a big bouquet of sweet peas, and Mrs. D. Hill had a bunch of Parma violets in her coat.

After playing a series of matches in Canada, principally at Quebec, Montreal, and Ottawa, the team will go to New York. There Mrs. Godfree will join them, and captain the team in the effort to win the cup at Forest Hills.

Miss Harvey was cheerful about the English team's chances.

Our Turn Again. "We brought the cup back two years ago, and lost it last year," she said. "We'll win it this time."

Mrs. Lambert Chambers, who was among the well-wishers on the platform, told them:—

"I think you ought to do it this year. You are a strong team."

Major D. Darcombe accompanied the team as manager. The only members who have been to America before are Miss Harvey and Miss Joan Fry.

Mrs. Nuthall, waving her handkerchief to her daughter as the train moved away, called out: "Good luck, all of you."

The team sailed from Southampton in the *Ascania*.

The five members of the party had 40 rackets between them. Miss Nuthall took ten and Miss Harvey eight.

BASEBALL.

Mr. Richard Shim, manager of the South China A.A. baseball team, says that he has so far taken no action against the members of the "Dragons" team who have expressed dissatisfaction over the South China's selection of the baseball team to represent China in the Far Eastern Olympiad and have shown their displeasure by a "strike."

It is hoped that the last of the incident has now been heard.

The All-Around Chinese for the match Honolulu v. South China baseball game, which was to have played last Wednesday, but was prevented by bad weather, will be played to-morrow afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

V.R.C. NIGHT FETE.

SERVICES RESPOND.

AUSTRALIAN SWIMMERS EXPECTED TO-MORROW.

Entries for the Night Fete, which has been arranged specially for the Australian swimming stars to-morrow night closed yesterday evening. The feature of the programme will be naturally the exhibition by the visitors and doubtless many sportsmen in the Colony will be there to see them in action at the Victoria Recreation Club. A special event has been put down for them. Details have not been finally settled but their event will be at 9.55 p.m. They arrive to-morrow by the s.s. *Tango Maru* and the contingent is composed of Ernest Henry and Victor Moore, of New South Wales, and Reg Grier and Tom Boast, of Queensland. Mr. H. R. Kelly accompanies them as manager. The Australians are en route for Tokyo where they will take part in a series of competitions.

The local features are the 100 yards Back Stroke Championship of the Colony and the 100 yards Free Style Services Championship. For the latter event, only one entry was received until last night, but in response to an appeal by the Victoria Recreation Club another nine entries were sent in yesterday. Only three are competing for the Back Stroke Championship.

The list of entries follows:—100 Yards Back Stroke Championship of the Colony:—G. R. Razavet, D. Lyon and L. Corpl. Rosenthal. 50 Yards Handicap (Members):—J. A. Victor, R. F. Strange, J. M. M. Alves, B. M. Talati, C. A. Y. Veronah, W. G. Urquhart, H. R. Pinn, J. Soares, R. da Rocha, R. Razavet, F. M. da Silva, E. Zimmermann, A. H. Danesh, L. M. Alaraka, R. M. Alaraka, E. A. da Roza, J. H. da Roza, D. Lyon, J. Neven.

100 Yards Free Style Services Championship:—Mid. W. N. Fetch, St. Hunter, J. Norris, L. Corpl. Perfect, Pte. Rodgers, Pte. Champeleur, Pte. Faulkner, Pte. Gainsby, Guardsmen Miller and Miller.

(Continued on next Column.)

REPAIRING ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

WONDERS OF THE ARCHITECTS' SCIENCE.

MAKING THE EDIFICE SAFE FOR CENTURIES.

One considerable stage of the work of preservation has already been completed—that in the crypt, which is now open again to the public.

Thousands of Londoners and visitors go there every day—and pass unnoticed the relics of the mighty struggle to secure the foundations of the cathedral.

Eight immense pillars, designed to carry the weight of the soaring dome, run down many feet below the surface. Each of these pillars, as it passes through the crypt, is scored with numerous wide holes—of the size and shape of the openings which lepers used in the Middle Ages for external access to a church service. These are the holes through which hundreds of tons of cement were pumped into the lower foundations of the cathedral, and through which reinforcing bars of steel were then inserted.

Closed To All.

Now all activity is concentrated in the space below the dome. Around that circle climb the eight primary piers which carry on their pinnacles the arches of the dome. This portion of the cathedral is closed to all except the officials and the work-people. An immense wood screen cuts away the maze, in which the ordinary services are held. Behind the screen is a secret space of engineering wonder.

Each of the spaces between the main piers is filled with a lattice structure of steel girders. The structure is like a super scaffold—main girders and cross struts, tension stays and buttresses.

There are seven of these minor Eiffel towers straddling against the eight giant pillars. They support between them by their "truss" effect—that is, their outward and upward thrust—a considerable part of the weight of Wren's dome, which is a "small matter" of 4,000 tons. So the main piers are left-free for repair and preservation.

No fewer than a thousand holes have been drilled into the heart of the eight pillars, each hole marked with its number in broad black figures. The borings go nearly fifteen feet deep into the masonry. A little compressed air engine, a comparatively small affair of a pump and twin flywheels—stands on the flooring below the centre of the dome, and a flexible pipe line, like a fireman's hose, leads from it. Into this engine is fed the specially prepared concrete cement,

COUNTY CRICKET.

NEW ZEALANDERS ROUT DERBYSHIRE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 16th.

The New Zealanders gained a big victory by an innings and 242 runs against Derbyshire at Derby. Bating first the home county could only make 129. New Zealand replied with the really fine score of 441 for nine wickets when the innings was declared. Dacre made 178 and Mills 100 not out. Derby again disappointed being all out for 128.

Score:—Derby: 129 and 178. New Zealand: 541 for 9 wickets (declared).

ROTTERDAM-LOYD'S NEW VESSEL.

THE CARGO LINER "KOTA INTEN."

The cargo liner *Kota Inten* was launched from one of the slipways of the Fijenoord Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Rotterdam recently. She is the first of four ships for the Rotterdam Lloyd, and when completed they are destined for a fast cargo service from Hamburg and Rotterdam to the Dutch East Indies.

The principal dimensions of the *Kota Inten* are:—Length h.p. 448 ft. 4 ins.; Beam, Moulded, 60 ft. 6 ins.; Depth, 33 ft. 6 ins.; Draught, 26 ft. 3 ins. The dead-weight capacity is about 9,300 tons. The two twiners building at the Fijenoord yard are notable as being equipped with the first Dutch-built M.A.N.-type double-acting Diesel machinery. Each engine is a seven-cylinder unit running at 86 r.p.m., developing 5,200 s.h.p. and giving the ship at the loaded draught of 26 ft. 3 ins. a service speed of 14 knots.

Fancy Diving (Open):—W. G. Urquhart, Ed. da Roza, A. Duncan.

Water Polo (Members):—J. A. Victor, R. F. Strange, D. Lyon, C. Cooke, W. G. Urquhart, J. Soares, R. da Rocha, A. A. Barros, G. R. Razavet, D. Laing, S. A. Marcal.

(Continued on next Column.)

REPAIRING ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

WONDERS OF THE ARCHITECTS' SCIENCE.

MAKING THE EDIFICE SAFE FOR CENTURIES.

a cloudy liquid of porridge consistency. The cement is forced through the pipe under excessive pressure, and into the holes bored in the piers.

Bound By Cement.

That is the way in which the old rubble of the piers is bound into strength. The cement forces its way into all the crevices of the interior of every pillar, sets and hardens, so that the crumbling rubble which was the core of each of Wren's giant pillars becomes a solid mass that centuries will not shake—or, at least, that is what the experts say who are carrying out the work.

It is a slow business. More than a hundred men are engaged on the task, but even so it will be another two years before the central dome is finished and that part of the cathedral can be opened again for worship.

The workmen are picturesque; white-smocked because of the innumerable whirling particles of cement dust which fall on them, and also wearing quaint flat-topped canvas caps, quaint in shape. They look like mechanical millers.

£10,000 a Month. More than £250,000 has been subscribed for the repair and preservation of the cathedral. A considerable part of that sum already has been spent, and the present cost is more than £10,000 a month.

If the scheme advocated by Mr. John Todd, late district surveyor of the City of London, had been carried out it would have involved an expenditure of two million pounds. Mr. John Todd, it will be remembered, served a "dangerous structure" notice on the Dean and Chapter two years ago. He declared that St. Paul's would fall down sooner or later, and announced that the only safe course lay in raising the dome, rebuilding the piers, and then lowering the dome by minute fractions, of an inch on the new supports.

Controversy arose over Mr. Todd's action and pronouncement. There was a wide division of opinion among authorities. Some said he was right, others that he was completely wrong. Finally Mr. John Todd retired at the end of his term of service to the City.

In the opinion of the expert committee which is governing the repair work, "there are no foundations for the alarming statements which have been made."

CASTLE PEAK MURDER TRIAL ENDS.

VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

MR. JENKIN'S MASTERLY DEFENCE.

After a trial at the Criminal Sessions lasting seven days, what has been called the Castle Peak mystery ended in the acquittal of the prisoner who was charged with murder of his *kit fat* wife. The Court was again crowded, and despite open windows and whirling fans the atmosphere was almost stifling. The prisoner maintained the utmost self control all through, and of his emotions his expression gave no clue. Except that he gripped the brass bars at the front of the dock with his two hands, and that there was a slightly strained look about his eyes, his face was expressionless and set in Oriental impassiveness.

At the very end there was good reason for the strained look, for the jury were absent for one hour and a half discussing the evidence. Then a hush settled over the Court as they returned. The foreman stands up and is asked the usual formal question, and replies that the jury have come to a unanimous decision. Then comes the tense moment. "What say you? Guilty or Not Guilty?" asked the Clerk of the Court. "Not Guilty," my Lord, announces the foreman, and prisoner on being discharged immediately turns around and leaves the Dock, without showing the slightest change in facial expression. For all that his face showed he might have been a casual spectator drawn in by idle curiosity to listen to the case.

Thus ended a most difficult trial full of surprising features in which Oriental psychology as well as circumstantial evidence had to be most carefully considered. It had lasted exactly seven days. During the morning Mr. H. Samaras Fittroy addressed the Court for the Crown, suggesting that the knot about which so much was heard was an excellent one for strangulation, but not one used in hanging.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. J. A. Gordon Leask, began his address for the defence before the tiffin interval. It was a masterly speech, fastening with convincing skill upon several weaknesses in the case for the Crown, and presenting small but significant discrepancies in the *mui tai*'s story upon which the prosecution largely relied. Mr. Jenkin concluded his addresses at 4.15 in the afternoon, at which stage the Court adjourned for a quarter of an hour.

On its resumption His Lordship summed-up at length, reviewing the whole of the essential evidence in close detail, and supporting Mr. Jenkin's remarks in several instances. His Lordship began his address at 4.30 and concluded one hour and fifteen minutes later. The jury retired at 5.35 p.m. to consider their verdict, and returned to the Court at 7.55 p.m.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

Inspector Lane was recalled at the request of the jury yesterday morning. He said the first statement of the *mui tai* had been made before she went to live with the family of the deceased woman. (This question was in connection with the prisoner's allegations on Monday that the *mui tai* had been coached by the family of the dead woman to make statements likely to tell against him with regard to his movements on the hillside on the day in question.)

In answer to Mr. Jenkin, Inspector Lane maintained that the first statement made by the *mui tai* contained all the essential facts of the later statement made after the girl had gone to live with the relatives of the deceased woman. He could not say where the notes made in the course of the first statement were at the present moment but the first statement was embodied into the later statement.

The Trousers. A cutter in the employ of Wing On Co., testified that the trousers found in a pond near the house and which the Crown alleged belonged to the deceased woman were of the pattern worn by men.

ADDRESS FOR THE CROWN.

Mr. Fittroy in his address for the Crown referred to the quarrels which admittedly had taken place between the prisoner and the deceased. If it were necessary for the Crown to provide a motive, the prisoner himself had done so in his confession as to having accused his wife of infidelity, her failure to reply, and his subsequent anger. Counsel traced prisoner's alleged movements and commented on the discrepancies in his story as compared with that of the *mui tai*. With regard to the knot, counsel submitted that it was clear from the evidence that it was not a knot for hanging but "a most excellent knot for the purpose of strangling." This was borne out by experts who said that in the position in which the prisoner said he found the woman hanging, it would be impossible for there to have been a circular groove around the neck unless it was below the thyroid cartilages, which in fact, it was not.

"The case for the Crown is that being on bad terms with his wife prisoner made up his mind to do away with her. He deliberately sent out the *mui tai* and the second child and by some means he got the woman upstairs and deliberately strangled her. Witnesses have said that the woman was apparently in good health and that she was borne out by experts who said that the woman said she would not like to die or go away as she wanted to bring up her children. And she did not dress in her best clothes although she had them in the house."

"I have placed before you the main facts. You have heard the evidence and I am quite sure you will do your duty," concluded Mr. Fittroy.

THE DEFENCE.

Addressing the jury for the defence, Mr. Jenkin said there had been a misstatement in the address by counsel for the Crown regarding the woman's statement that she would like to live and bring up her children. The statement might have been made a year before.

Mr. Jenkin said that according to practice, counsel for the defence was only allowed one speech and that was the reason he had not outlined the defence after the case for the Crown closed. "I have sat at the Bar in this Court for 15 years and I refer to this for the reason that with that experience you will think upon me and the things I say to you with perhaps greater friendliness than otherwise."

I also want to say this. There are quite a number of members of the community who look with some measure of suspicion on members of the legal profession. This view is entertained for reasons very difficult to fathom. There is sometimes a feeling that lawyers are apt to be very smart, that they want watching and that they are ready for possible trickery that will assist them in obtaining their ends.

The entertainment of a view of this kind is, of course, unjustifiable. Members of the Bar practice under the scrutiny of a judge and other counsel, and then there are members' own moral standards. It is impossible that counsel can do anything to actuate the verdict of the jury which would not be discovered. Therefore, I say that I shall just place before you views which are founded solely upon the evidence and the inferences to be drawn therefrom.

I don't think it is possible for you to say that at the present moment you are morally convinced and certain that the case for the Crown has asked you to accept is so correct and convincing that there is no other rational hypothesis to fit in with the evidence. I shall ask you to say that there is another hypothesis and a perfectly rational one, which squares with the facts. Mr. Jenkin said that it was not until Monday that the counsel for the Crown enlightened the jury as to what the Crown case really was. When counsel for the Crown opened the case he was asked to state what the Crown's case was, the answer was monosyllabic—aphysia-tion.

The jury was asked to try a well defined issue. He put it to them that there being no concrete case on the part of the Crown until the eleventh hour was a matter for their serious consideration whether it had not been built up as the case went along.

Dealing with the question of the rope, Mr. Jenkin said it had grown and grown until it formed the major evidence. He put it to them that if the Crown attached the importance to the rope that he did, then it was remarkable that no experiments had been conducted for their assistance.

To the best of his recollection the only reference made to the rope by Mr. Fittroy was that "Exhibit (1), the noose round the neck, was

an excellent piece of work for strangulation." The importance of the rope had grown, however, and with all due respect, he considered that the value of evidence attached to them should have been stated at the beginning of the case so that they could train their minds to it.

They were asked by the prosecution to reject altogether the possibility of the woman having hung herself and asked to say that she met her death by strangulation. All the rest of the defence was alleged to be a "frame up." If it was a "frame up" it was remarkably clumsy, and on the evidence he considered it impossible for the jury to believe that it was a "frame up."

Coming to the question of the actual death, Mr. Jenkin demonstrated on the frame work, which was the height of the room, that when the two pieces of rope (which had formed one piece before the body was cut down) were joined they were so long that the woman's feet would not have been clear of the floor. It was remarkable, however, that from the evidence given by Inspector Lane, the short end of the rope only hung down about six inches, owing to the manner in which it had been tucked over the battens. When they took that length and attached the other piece of rope to it, and then added the length of the woman's body, which was five feet, it would be seen that her feet would be about a foot clear of the ground.

Continuing his address in the afternoon, Mr. Jenkin said if the case for the Crown had been that strangulation they must have known that the defence would be that the woman had hung herself. Counsel contended that the appearance of the knot was entirely consistent with it having been suspended with the weight of a woman's body.

In dealing with the knots Mr. Jenkin submitted that although they might be called by technical names, they were still knots that anyone could make. The knot was a simple one, and the woman could have made it.

Mr. Jenkin then demonstrated the simplicity with which the knot could be tied, and said it could be done with the utmost ease by anyone without sea-faring experience.

The giving evidence prisoner might have confined himself to his visit to his brother in Canada, instead of which he was quite open and spoke of his sea-faring experience. There was no evidence, however, that because prisoner had travelled to and fro on a ship that he had acquired a knowledge of nautical knots.

Mr. Jenkin then went on to deal with the matter of the nails and the trousers, and in connection with the latter submitted that they should have been sent to the Government analyst. "They had now turned out to be not a woman's but a man's trousers. Inspector Lane had said that he did not think that the Government analyst would find anything upon them. He did not wish to be at all unfair but it was not for the police to think in these matters. The trousers should have been sent for analysis."

Mr. Jenkin then went on to deal with Dr. Dovey's evidence.

Counsel later said that it was admitted there was a quarrel, but because a man and his wife had lived together for 12 months without speaking, that did not supply a motive for murder.

The Mui Tai's Evidence.

Mr. Jenkin strongly commented on the evidence of the *mui tai*, and said that in several particulars it could be discredited. She had sworn to two different stories before the magistrate and this Court, and when Castle Peak was visited she had given another version. The *mui tai* had been asked two or three times by himself, and once by his Lordship to demonstrate how prisoner used the broom to beat his wife. She was willing to speak of it, but not to demonstrate it, probably because she felt the test would be getting too hard.

He asked the jury to disregard the evidence on this point. He asked them to believe that the *mui tai*'s story on this point was a spiteful invention.

Mr. Jenkin went on to deal with other points where the *mui tai*'s story had been discredited by witnesses called by the Crown. For instance these witnesses had not made mention of seeing the bucket on the verandah, which the *mui tai* had said was there, and contained matter which she alleged prisoner had washed up from the floor.

Motive.

Dealing with the question of motive, Mr. Jenkin said "prisoner has undergone a gruelling and exhaustive examination for 14 days. He has stood up to the most exhaustive and searching cross-examination that it is possible for a man to undergo. Was it ever suggested that there was a motive for him murdering his wife? Never during the whole cross-examination was it suggested there was any motive or reason for taking her life. Where was the motive for murder? Was it suggested she had any property which by murdering her he could come into? No, it was not. Was it suggested there was another woman in the case? No, for he was not debarrated from having as many wives as his pocket would permit."

(Continued on next column.)

ALLEGED ACCEPTANCE OF BRIBES.

A NATIONALIST OFFICIAL ACCUSED.

WEEPS AT PROSPECTS OF EXECUTION.

Sensational hearing of the case, in which a high official of the Political Bureau of the 2nd Route Army, Ying Te Hing, is charged with receiving bribery to the total amount of \$13,000, is being conducted at the Nationalist headquarters in Nanking.

The case, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, will be tried by the Judge of the Special Military Court, with whom a representative of the 2nd Route Army and chief of the General Political Department will sit during the whole proceedings.

It will be remembered that the accused official, following several preliminary hearings conducted in Shanghai, was formerly bound over to the Higher Court in Nanking on August 8th. At the railway station, before boarding the train here, the accused wept bitterly, fearing that he was doomed to be executed in Nanking.

All the officials of the Nanking Government and members of the Kuomintang are indignant at the impudent practice of the accused, at this moment when honesty and loyalty are supposed to be adhered to by every worker for the Nationalist cause.

Documentary evidence, letters and other proofs against the accused having been sent to Nanking already, it is thought that in all probability the accused will be convicted.

The decision will be published shortly.

Mr. Jenkin went on to comment that if she had been unfaithful there was no need for murder, for according to Chinese custom she could have been taken back to the country and dealt with according to Chinese custom.

Deceased had suggested that as her husband was approaching 30 years of age and she had had no son that he should take a concubine. Then surprisingly she gave birth to a son, and the concubine presented him with one as well. The deceased must have felt some regret that she had recommended a concubine, and there was rivalry between them. Deceased found she was losing her husband's affections. They could picture the state of the man's mind. He was morose, and did not speak to his wife, only kept her. She must have felt jealous and then to cap it all she was found out in giving a ring to Tsui Hing.

If they look for motive was there not motive for her to take her own life? Witnesses had told them that the curse of the polygamous system in China was that it often led to suicide.

Concluding, Mr. Jenkin said: "I resume my seat, gentlemen, and I may have left many points open. I can only thank you most profusely for the extreme attention you have paid to the evidence. If I have taken a long time in my cross-examination, or in my address to you it has been nothing more than necessary. I should be failing in my duty as I know it, and as you know it if I had not put all that I know into the defence of another man. Before I take my seat I would like to thank your Lordship."

"If this man did strangle this woman, then there was a fake suicide. Gentlemen, isn't the fact that he left the rope up there consistent only with the view that the woman once hung from that rope and that it did not occur to him to remove the rope. I submit that the woman died through suicidal hanging. If prisoner strangled her and then hanged her up to look as if there had been a hanging, why did he not simulate suicide he would not have cut her down. If he did not want to simulate suicide he would have taken away the rope. There was a rational and sufficient hypothesis that it was not a death by strangulation."

The Court then adjourned for a quarter of an hour. At 4.35, His Lordship commenced his summing-up, this occupied an hour and a quarter. The jury retired at 5.55 p.m., and returned at 7.25 p.m.

Their verdict was one of "Not Guilty," and His Lordship discharged prisoner without comment. As prisoner left the dock the *mui tai*, who was sitting with other Chinese interested in the case, just behind the press, burst into violent sobbing, and was led from the Court.

The Court was packed with Chinese and many Europeans as the trial drew to a close.

STRAITS SHIPPING ACTIVITY.

A BIG INCREASE IN 1926.

DUTCH EFFORTS TO CAPTURE LOCAL TRADE.

The number and tonnage of all vessels, i.e., merchant-vessels, native craft, men-of-war, etc., entered and cleared at the five ports of the Colony during the year 1926; were 86,992 and 40,708,979 respectively, being an increase of 2,967,413 tons as compared with the year 1925, says the *S. F. Press*. Of this increase between the years 1925 and 1926, Singapore contributes 1,811,894 tons; Penang 1,307,940 tons; Malacca 4,080 tons, Labuan and Christmas Island 34,479 tons. The total tonnage of merchant vessels arriving and departing was 33,028,630 as compared with 33,038,127 in 1925. Comparing the tonnage of merchant vessels only (i.e., all vessels above 50 tons net register) the increase is 2,996,503 tons.

An increase of 1,152,231 tons over 1925 was shown in the total Dutch tonnage entered and cleared, which amounted to 8,611,768. This compares with an increase in British tonnage entered and cleared of 1,060,181, and a total tonnage of 19,390,725.

Other increase recorded in combined entries and clearances were: Japanese 338,988 increase, total tonnage 3,441,386; Norwegian, 310,119 and 886,791; and Danish 121,580 and 704,078.

A decrease of 107,515 tons on American tonnage entered and cleared is recorded, the total being 1,077,882, whilst the Italian total of 509,890 is a decrease of 40,346. In the last five years the combined arrivals and departures of merchant vessels have been as follows:—1922, 26,913,256 tons; 1923, 29,836,949 tons; 1924, 32,617,101 tons; 1925, 33,038,127 tons; 1926, 38,028,630 tons.

Dutch Increase.

The record indicates the increasing activity of the Colony's ports, a regular yearly increase in combined tonnage of 3,000,000 for the past five years being shown in merchant vessels. The Dutch increase is a fairly clear indication of the strong efforts which they are putting forward to capture the local trade.

Of the total merchant tonnage entered and cleared Singapore contributed 25,628,359 and Penang 11,403,303. The number and tonnage of all vessels entered and cleared at Singapore during 1926 were 52,149 and 27,857,988 respectively, as compared with 51,647 and 28,046,272 in 1925, an increase of 1,511,394 tons. At Penang, the number and tonnage of all vessels entered and cleared were 21,348 and 11,933,865, an increase of 1,307,249 tons.

Small Craft.

Of the small craft (steamers under 50 tons and native vessels) the combined arrivals and departures were 62,960 in number and 2,239,589 in tons, as compared with 64,913 and 2,250,488 respectively, in 1925.

Three new steam vessels and four motor vessels, with a tonnage of 1,741 tons gross, and 29 sailing vessels (2,186 tons) were registered during the year under the Imperial Shipping Acts. Under Ordinance No. 125 (Merchant Shipping), 11 new sailing vessels (800 tons) were licensed under section 424, and 888 vessels (10,187 tons) under section 425.

There are over 50 lines of sea-going steamers in touch at Singapore. There is regular communication with Europe weekly and a frequent service with China, Japan and Ceylon-China in addition to Australian and local ports.

One thousand six hundred and fifty visits were paid to ships in Singapore and 865 visits to ships in Penang, by Port Health Officers, who examined 832,973 persons. One hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred and seventy persons were retained under observation in the two quarantine stations, mostly for short periods.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

A conference of the Soviet Labour organisations has passed a resolution calling on the Government to increase its provisions for the vast number of unemployed. Although numerous workers have gone into the country to work there during the agricultural season, the total of registered unemployed in the towns of the U.S.S.R. now exceeds 1,400,000. It has increased from 1,070,000 since October. The unemployed include 800,000 unskilled, 250,000 skilled, and 300,000 non-manual workers.—*The Times*.

THE C.N.C. DISPUTE.

GUILDS' STATEMENT ON THE STRIKE.

NO FURTHER DEVELOPMENT TO REPORT.

There has been no further development with regard to the dispute between the China Navigation Co. and its Officers. The deadlock continues, and appears likely to do so. Comments in Shanghai papers are to the effect that the position is just the same as at the beginning of the strike.

No more officers have been paid off since those mentioned last week-end. These men have returned to Hong Kong, and their plans for the future are not known.

They do not favour joining Chinese companies as the conditions are not so attractive as those in the C.N.C.

The ships laid up at this port are still here.

NEWS FROM SHANGHAI.

Despite the conferences held recently between representatives of the China Coast Officers' Guild, the Marine Engineers Guild and the local agents for the China Navigation Co., Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, in an effort to effect a settlement of the existing dispute between the Company and the fleet, nothing has resulted from them and the position is much the same as when the strike was first called on June 30th, says the *Shanghai Times*.

The conferences were held under the chairmanship of an independent local business man, Mr. E. T. Byrne, but the nature of the proceedings was not disclosed. The following statement from the Guilds was made available for publication, but the Company refrained from making any statement regarding the position, one of the officials declaring that the "Company has nothing to say on the matter: the position is much the same as it was in the beginning."

It is understood that a letter embodying the following statement has been forwarded to the British Minister to China, Sir Miles Lampson.

THE GUILD'S STATEMENT.

The statement reads as follows: The public has been made aware through previous statements issued by these Guilds of the dispute which exists between the above Company and these Guilds on the interpretation and implication of an Agreement drawn up between both parties in May 1916.

The Agreement in question expressly provides for Arbitration as a medium for adjustment of disputes between the Company and these Guilds, and letters addressed by the late Sir Everard Fraser to the Guilds previous to the signing of the Agreement clearly show that the spirit and intention of the Agreement was to prevent, by recourse to arbitration, an open breach between the parties such as has regrettably occurred and existed since June 30th last.

On December 11th, 1917, the China Navigation Company in a communication to these Guilds advised that "future arbitration must be by mutual consent." A brief review of this declaration must convince anyone familiar with the settlement of industrial disputes, that "mutual arbitration" which is solely arbitration at the option of one of the parties in conflict, is emphatically not a method which can inspire mutual confidence, a quality which must be present if the relations between employer and employee are to be such as will promote and further the best interests of both.

DEADLY "PLAY" DUEL.

EX-OFFICERS GOADED INTO FIGHT.

RICOCHET BULLET THAT KILLED.

VIENNA. The fatal result of the duel on the Hungarian side of the Austro-Hungarian border, in the forest near Sauerbrunn, in the Burgenland, when Erika Tulka, a young Austrian ex-officer, killed Walter Setz, also an ex-officer, has raised some delicate legal questions.

The doctors and seconds, all Austrians, say that the "affair" was intended to be only a formal settlement of an old quarrel, and that

GUILDS' REFUTATION.

These Guilds during the past ten years have consistently refused, through the medium of correspondence, the contention of the Company for "mutual" or "optional" arbitration as such procedure is impossible of fulfilling the obligation called for in modern methods of adjusting amicably, to the mutual satisfaction of two parties in conflict, any major dispute, such as a wage question, upon which divergent views exist between the parties.

The Company, however, insisted that their decision must be accepted and as they, by this declaration, denied the Guilds' claim for arbitration as a peaceful solution to the present dispute, the only method of protest available to the Guilds, apart from the prospect of endless and costly litigation, was the antiquated and abhorrent strike weapon and in consequence approximately 90 per cent of the Company's foreign floating staff ceased work on June 30th last.

SETTLEMENT SOUGHT.

On July 28th, 1927, as no advances had up to that date been made by the Company it was felt by these Guilds that some movement should be accepted to endeavour to explore a path out of the existing deadlock as many of the Company's former officers, disheartened at the cavalier attitude of the Company, had left or were making arrangements to leave China. Accordingly, through the good offices of a local business man, Mr. E. T. Byrne, three informal conferences were held on July 30th, August 2nd and 4th, between the Company's representatives and the Secretaries of these Guilds, with Mr. Byrne as Chairman. The main points at issue which were discussed were:—

- (a) The Agreement of 1916;
- (b) 10 per cent. reduction of salary;
- (c) Reinstatement of all ranks.

Regarding (a) it was eventually agreed by both parties that a new Agreement be entered into but as the Company still insisted on the principle of "mutual arbitration" it is extremely doubtful what value the new Agreement will be as a medium for the mutual adjustment of future major disputes in view of the fact that the Company still adheres to its attitude that they shall be the final arbiters in any disagreement, and declines to admit the suggestion of these Guilds that such final arbiters shall be a neutral party. However, the Guilds agreed to the Company's suggestion of a Conciliation Board in principle in spite of its dubious safeguards, in the hope that the Company would, in turn, reciprocate in the matters of the 10 per cent. reduction and the reinstatement of all ranks.

Unhappily, the Company maintains its original attitude on the former point whilst with regard to the reinstatement question they persist in their declaration of intention to penalise certain master and chief engineers ranks, which cannot be agreed to by these Guilds, as to accept such discrimination would be a violation of the constitution of both Guilds which provides for "reinstatement of all ranks without prejudice."

The desire of these Guilds then to endeavour to seek an honourable way out of the present deadlock has been nullified by the arbitrary attitude of the Company and in consequence we are instructed by the members of these Guilds to hand you the foregoing statement for publication.

the parties had long been reconciled, but that a court of honour had ordered them to fight, and some of their friends would give them no peace until a meeting had been arranged.

Tulka is still detained by the Hungarian authorities at Odenburg, in the Hungarian Burgenland.

According to the Austrian statute-book, duelling is a crime, and a man who kills an opponent is guilty of manslaughter and may be punished with from ten to twenty years imprisonment.

Hungary, Poland, and France are the countries where duelling has been most practised since the war.

But the Tulka-Setz duel was apparently intended to be only a "play" duel. They were 70 yards apart and aimed at the ground. Tulka's bullet ricocheted from a pebble.

A MISER MILLIONAIRE AND
HIS YACHT.

Plaintiff's Evidence.

Mr. Otto Andersen, of Corvallis, W., in evidence, said he was chairman and managing director of the plaintiff company, and the holder of 900 out of 1,000 shares in it. He bought the shipyard in October, 1924, and at that time consisted of the shipyard, dock, and plant and machinery for building vessels up to 2,000 tons.

Counsel put other questions, and remarked that he was suggesting that the proportion of the taking other than the dock rent had been going down for months before the article appeared, and that after

(Continued on next column).

The Lord Chief Justice pointed out that from the end of August 1925, to June 30th, 1926, nothing was paid.

The machinery consists of two sets of triple expansion engines supplied with steam from three cylindrical single ended boilers arranged to burn oil fuel on the Wallsend Howden system with forced draught. On the steamer trials a speed of over 14 knots was attained.

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Hong Kong, 15th Aug., 1927. [5221

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NINGPO & SHANGHAI... "LIANGCHOW" ... On 17th Aug. Noon
 AMOY & SHANGHAI... "SUITANG" ... On 18th Aug. 8 a.m.
 SHANGHAI... "SHANTUNG" ... On 20th Aug. 6 a.m.

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CHANGTE	11th October	18th October
TAIPING	8th November	15th November

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S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY"	... Via Suez Canal	9th October
S.S. "THESEUS"	... Via Suez Canal	23rd October
S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE"	... Via Suez Canal	6th November

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ANGERS ... 26th Aug. ... 25th Sept. ... 8th Nov.

DARTAGNAN ... 9th Sept. ... 11th Oct. ... 8th Nov.

GAL METZINGER ... 11th Oct. ... 8th Nov. ... 8th Nov.

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CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION. [3]

Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

August 16th.
 Gingo Maru, Japanese str., 6,118 tons, Capt. T. Takuchi, from Valparaiso and Moji. The latter port she left on August 11th, with 303 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. 43—N.Y.K.

President Taft, American str., 14,123 tons, Capt. C. M. Cochran, from San Francisco and Shanghai. The latter port she left on August 13th, with 3,500 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Dollar S.S. Line.

Tai Nee Ma, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. Lo Yat Sun, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 347—Wing Heung Co.

Tak Hing, Chinese str., 103 tons, Capt. Ho Kuan, from Kuantan, with a general cargo, lying at Luen Cheong Wharf—Fook Hoi Co.

Amazon, French str., 6,019 tons, Capt. F. R. Conte, from Yokohama and Shanghai. The latter port she left on August 13th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Messageries Maritimes.

Hanoi, French str., 630 tons, Capt. L. Vrechet, from Fort Bayard, with coal and rice, lying at buoy No. 414—Messageries Maritimes.

Prosper, Norwegian str., 1,376 tons, Capt. E. D. Kuntzen, from Saigon, which port she left on August 12th, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. 338—Fou Yuen Hong.

Ryudo Maru, Japanese str., 1,981 tons, Capt. T. Sugimoto, from Ryajun, which port she left on August 9th, with 3,000 tons of coal for Hong Kong, lying at buoy No. 356—M.H.K.

Tenyo Maru, Japanese str., 6,277 tons, Capt. Y. Arakida, from San Francisco and Shanghai. The latter port she left on Aug. 13th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 46—N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES.

August 16th.
 Amazon, for Saigon.
 Benduler, for Nagasaki.
 Chung Wai, for Bangkok.
 Fook Hong, for Hoibow.
 Hai Ning, for Swatow.
 Helios, for Swatow.
 Lingchow, for Ningpo.
 President Taft, for Manila.
 Ruby Castle, for Shanghai.
 Seebuen, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

European passengers per s.s. Tenyo Maru, from Shanghai, on August 16th:—Mr. E. Adams, Mrs. W. Adams, Miss A. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. Van der Cord, Miss B. Van der Cord, Miss M. Van der Cord, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Quinn, Mr. J. B. Evans, Mr. J. Ring, Mrs. M. T. M. Ring, Mr. N. Hoffman, Mr. E. de Ossa, Mr. E. S. Lyon, Mr. H. V. Barros, Mr. J. D. Veyra, Mr. C. S. Udasco, Mr. M. H. Bantista, Dr. C. N. Paez, Miss C. Margues, Mr. C. Stawell, Mr. Goodman, Miss S. K. Nape.

Per s.s. President Taft, on August 15th:—For Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Chew Hong, Master Chew Hong, Mr. Chew Yau Wo, Mr. W. Cain, Mr. E. Cornish, Mr. Chan Tung Shang, Miss W. H. Chan, Miss Y. H. Chan, Lieut. A. B. Crabbe, Mr. H. L. Che, Mrs. Daulforth, Mr. Dai Yau, Mr. B. Dunn, Mr. Fan Kar Cho, Mrs. Feng, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gould, Mr. Huang Po Hong, Capt. D. S. Harvey, Mr. Hong Chi Ding, Mr. Y. P. Hsieh, Mr. W. Isardas, Mr. L. Junginger, Mr. Kwan Tek Yung, Mr. Loo Loo Fong, Mrs. Lum, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Metcalfe, Master F. Metcalfe, Mr. and Mrs. R. McRoy, Mr. Ning Mau, Mr. H. L. Phillips, Mr. A. J. Percival, Mrs. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Pearson, Miss D. Ray, Mr. E. W. Smith, Mrs. Shun, Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. T. R. Scanlon, Mr. K. C. Sheng, Mr. R. M. K. Tong, Mrs. Tong, Miss H. Waller, and Mr. T. C. Yee. Among passengers passing through on their way to Manila were: Mrs. M. Aubrey, Mrs. W. Blumenkranz, Master W. Blumenkranz, Master J. Blumenkranz, Prof. F. Benitez, Miss Bettie Betts, Mr. O. Benz, Capt. J. A. Bennett, Mr. W. Caldwell, Mr. W. J. Diehl, Lieut. Comdr. H. Ely, Mrs. Harry Ely, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Elmer, Mr. S. Garmey, Master S. Garmey, Dr. A. Gordon, Mrs. H. H. Greedy, Misses G. and F. Greedy, Mrs. Carl Hess, Mr. Carl Hess, Jr., Mr. P. A. Honrado, Mr. E. W. Hoskins, Mr. F. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. W. Harb, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hull, Miss C. B. Heywood, Mr. J. Hatoba, Mr. S. Hosaka, Mr. John Ingram, Miss B. Jones, Lieut. M. Livings, Mr. W. Labin, Mrs. J. D. McVein, Mr. J. McCarthy, Miss C. B. Murray, Mrs. M. C. Nickel-

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 PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... Tuesday, Sept. 27th
 PRESIDENT FLEISCH ... Tuesday, Oct. 11th
 PRESIDENT TAFT ... Tuesday, Oct. 25th

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Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 5	C'burg-S'mp'tn
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 15	C'burg-S'mp'tn
Sept. 21	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 22	C'burg-S'mp'tn
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 29	C'burg-S'mp'tn
Oct. 5	Seattle	Berengaria	Nov. 2	C'burg-S'mp'tn
Oct. 11	San Francisco	Leviathan	Nov. 12	C'burg-S'mp'tn
Oct. 19	Seattle	Aquitania	Nov. 18	C'burg-S'mp'tn
Oct. 25	San Francisco	Majestic	Nov. 25	C'burg-S'mp'tn
Nov. 2	Seattle	Leviathan	Dec. 3	C'burg-S'mp'tn

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 PRESIDENT VAN BUREN ... Tuesday, Oct. 25th, 8.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY ... Aug. 22nd, 6.00 p.m.
 PRESIDENT GARFIELD ... Aug. 30th, 8.00 a.m.
 PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Aug. 30th, 6.00 p.m.
 PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... Sept. 6th, 6.00 p.m.
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European passengers per s.s. Amazon, on August 16th, for Marseilles and ports:—Mr. T. H. G. Brayfield, Rev. F. A. Gautier, Miss G. Grison, Miss R. Pineau, Rev. F. A. J. Cassette, Rev. F. A. J. Bainotti, Mr. A. A. Soares, Mr. A. J. da Fonseca, Mr. J. M. Mens, Mr. A. A. Godinho, Mr. J. Cardoso, Mr. L. M. J. Pata, Mr. P. Gonç, doue, Mr. R. Foehr, Mr. R. Guegan and Mr. H. Beart.

European passengers per s.s. President Jackson, for Seattle via Port, on August 15th:—Lieut. J. A. Cranston, Mr. J. Claudio, Lieut. L. C. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Hart, Miss M. E. Hart, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Mears, Mr. M. Mornies, Mr. G. Rittsteg, Miss Lyrel G. Teagarden, Miss M. G. Tedford, Capt. J. V. Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. W. Whitstone, Mr. W. Whitstone, Mr. P. Whitstone, Mr. S. G. Kumble, Miss M. Wright, Mr. F. N. James, Mr. W. Johnson, Mr. W. H. Daub, Mr. G. O. Richardson, Lieut. J. N. Milheirco, Mr. F. Young, Mr. W. C. Abrogast, Mr. G. H. Evans, Mr. G. A. Cooke, Mr. G. C. Friedger, Capt. V. G. Olive, Mrs. O. Paus, Mr. W. Ironside, Mr. J. H. Robertson, Mr. E. C. Bogle.

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 TIENTSIN ... "CHEONGSANG" Friday, 19th Aug., at 5 p.m.
 TIENTSIN ... "MINGSANG" Saturday, 20th Aug., at 5 p.m.
 TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "KWONGSANG" Sunday, 21st Aug., at 10 a.m.
 OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE ... "NAMSANG" Monday, 22nd Aug., at 7 a.m.
 SHANGHAI ... "YUENSANG" Tuesday, 23rd Aug., at 10 a.m.
 TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "HANGSANG" Wednesday, 24th Aug., at 10 a.m.
 STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "FOOKSANG" Wednesday, 24th Aug., at 3 p.m.
 SANDAKAN ... "MAUSANG" Saturday, 27th Aug., at 3 p.m.
 TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ... "YATSHING" Sunday, 28th Aug., at 10 a.m.
 STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "KUMSANG" Sunday, 28th Aug., at 3 p.m.
 STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "KUTSANG" Monday, 29th Sept., at 3 p.m.
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 Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE" ... (via Oran) 19th October
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